

INTERNATIONAL  
**Herald Tribune**

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**POPE'S WEATHER FORECAST**—Rome: Stable, Temp. 21-24 (70-57). Tomorrow: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 20-23 (68-55). Yesterday: Partly Cloudy, Temp. 20-23 (68-55).  
**NEW YORK**—Temp. 20-23 (68-55).  
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Austria	20 S.	Lebanon	21 S.
Belgium	15 S.	Luxembourg	13 S.
Denmark	2 S.	Malta	1 S.
France	15 S.	Norway	1 S.
Germany	15 S.	Portugal	1 S.
Greece	15 S.	Spain	1 S.
India	20 S.	Sweden	1 S.
Iran	20 S.	Switzerland	1 S.
Italy	20 S.	Turkey	1 S.
Japan	20 S.	U.S. Military (Rpt.)	1 S.
Yugoslavia	20 S.		

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## Fukuda, Top Rival Of Tanaka, Quits As Finance Chief

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, July 16 (WP).—Premier Kakuei Tanaka's chief political rival resigned from the cabinet today with a denunciation of conditions within the ruling Liberal Democratic party. Mr. Tanaka quickly filled the post with one of his most trusted associates in an effort to forestall further damage to his leadership.

The resignation of Finance Minister Takao Fukuda was Mr. Tanaka's most serious challenge since he took office two years ago. It appeared to be the opening shot in a Fukuda campaign to oust Mr. Tanaka at next summer's party convention, or even before.

Fukuda's resignation followed by four days the resignation of Deputy Premier Takeo Miki, another prominent conservative politician.

These moves, flowing from severe party losses in the recent parliamentary elections and Mr. Tanaka's low public popularity, appear to have weakened the Premier substantially.

However, his countermove today indicated a determination to remain in power.

Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira, a major political figure and close Tanaka ally, was shifted to the post of finance minister. Mr. Ohira said tonight that he will continue the tight money policy adopted by his predecessor to combat soaring inflation.

Kimura Selected.

Toshio Kimura, the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the lower house of the Diet (parliament), was named foreign minister. Mr. Kimura served as chief cabinet secretary for a time in the former Sato administration and had a hand in the reversion of Okinawa to Japan, but is not known to have a definite foreign policy stand of his own.

Parliament member Kichizo Hozumi, a member of the political faction led by Mr. Fukuda, was named director general of the Administrative Management Agency, a cabinet position.

Mr. Hozumi, who resigned from the cabinet today, is not new to the Liberal Democratic party. He was a member of the party from 1954 to 1960, when he was elected to the Diet.

After a decline in polling power for more than a decade, the Liberal Democratic party's popularity in the recent upper house elections sank below 40 per cent and its parliamentary majority dented. The LDP is a party in trouble.

One of Japan's shrewdest and most experienced political figures, Mr. Fukuda, was the choice of party elders and big business for the premiership in 1972. It was a surprise that he was chosen, as he was not a member of the party.

Mr. Fukuda, 68, still appears to be the choice of the party elders, seven of whom met yesterday to consider the party crisis. They did nothing to dissuade Mr. Fukuda from resigning and, according to some accounts, concluded that Mr. Tanaka should get out.

Powerful elements of the business and financial community are also believed to be more favorable to Mr. Fukuda than to Mr. Tanaka.

The Liberal Democratic backbenchers, rather than the elders, are likely to have the decisive voice in the Premier's future. Their influence and support was instrumental in keeping him in power, and their current restiveness may be Mr. Tanaka's most serious problem.

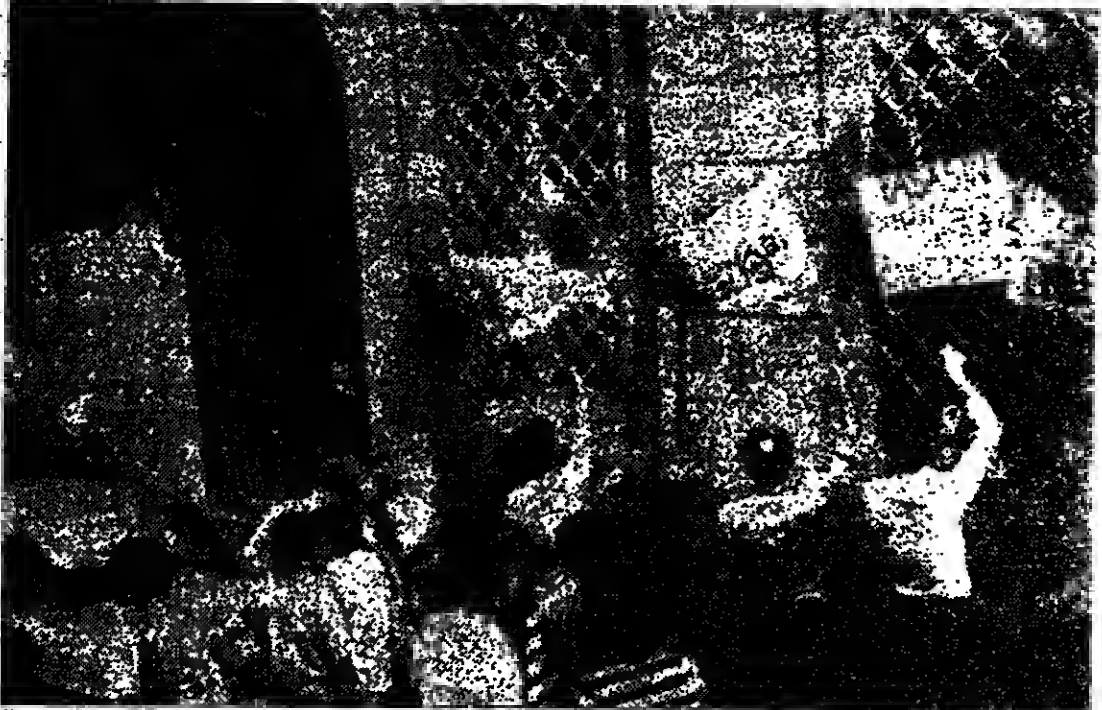
Mr. Tanaka's resignation was announced today with a denunciation of conditions within the ruling Liberal Democratic party.

Mr. Tanaka quickly filled the post with one of his most trusted associates in an effort to forestall further damage to his leadership.

## Makarios Leaves Cyprus for Malta As Insurgents Widen Their Control

*'I am not dead. I am by your side ...bearer of the flag of...struggle'*

—ARCHBISHOP MAKARIOS



Turkish students staging demonstration outside Greek Consulate in Istanbul yesterday.

From Wire Dispatches

BEIRUT, July 16.—Archbishop Makarios today left Cyprus on a British plane and landed tonight in Malta. His departure came as rebel forces extended their control over the island. Fighting was continuing but apparently with diminishing intensity.

The archbishop, whom rebel-controlled radios had reported killed yesterday, asked for refuge in one of two sovereign British military bases on Cyprus this morning after spending the night broadcasting appeals for resistance from his home town of Paphos, 50 miles west of the capital of Nicosia.

Defense Ministry sources said in London that the archbishop decided to leave Paphos when rebel gunboats began shelling the town. A British military helicopter was fired on as it lifted the archbishop from Paphos to a British military base, but the craft was not hit, the sources said.

There was speculation that the archbishop was en route for New York, where a meeting of the United Nations Security Council has been convened tonight at the request of the Cyprus envoy.

In Valletta, Malta, Archbishop Makarios was given a head-of-state welcome by Malta's Governor Gen. Sir Anthony Mamo and Prime Minister Don Mintoff.

In speeches on radio Paphos, the archbishop repeatedly charged that Greece had planned the coup. In one of the speeches he declared:

"Greek Cypriots—you know who is talking to you. You have elected me. I am not dead. I am by your side, a co-fighter and the bearer of the flag of the national struggle."

Fighting continued on Cyprus between the Greek officer-led Cypriot National Guard, a 10,000-man force that rose in revolt yesterday, and the 1200-man Tactical Police Reserve, which is loyal to Archbishop Makarios.

The British armed forces radio, reporting that there had been fighting throughout the night, said it included serious shooting incidents in the four main communities—Nicosia, Famagusta, Larnaca and Limassol. Most of the fighting centered on police stations, it said.

There were indications tonight that Paphos had fallen to the rebels. A convoy of armored cars, trucks and field guns was seen headed for the town today, and tonight Paphos radio began broadcasting the same messages as the rebel-controlled Nicosia radio.

Reports in Athens said that the rebels had taken another pro-Makarios center, Limassol.

At the UN, Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said that he had received reports that the fighting in Nicosia alone had taken at least 30 lives and left more than 100 wounded.

There were no reports of victims among the foreigners on the island.

In Washington, the Pentagon said that seven ships of the Sixth Fleet have been ordered to be ready, if needed, to evacuate an estimated 6,000 Americans from the island.

The Pentagon also reported

that several Russian cruisers and destroyers in the eastern Mediterranean had been heading for Cyprus at "normal speed" for the last 24 hours, but a spokesman said that "I wouldn't characterize [this] as a matter of concern to U.S. officials."

A report from Nicosia said that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## U.K. Backs Makarios; Turk Pressure Seen

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, July 16.—Britain announced today that it still regards Archbishop Makarios as the President of Cyprus. There were reports that Turkey was threatening unilateral action on the island unless Britain agreed to a joint intervention.

Turkey's ambassador here, at his own request, called on the Foreign Office tonight. But it was not certain if he was handing over a note formalizing reports from Ankara quoting Turkish officials as seeking intervention on Cyprus.

Britain, Turkey and Greece are joint guarantors of the independence of Cyprus in the 1960 treaty that granted independence to the island. In a report to the House of Commons, Foreign Secretary James Callaghan made no secret of Britain's belief that the Greek contingent of officers on Cyprus had been working closely with EOKA-B—the organization of Greek-speaking Cypriot guerrillas—toward a Cypriot-Greek union.

"It is clear that the archbishop was in great apprehension about the action of these officers," Mr. Callaghan said. "That is why he asked without success for their withdrawal from his guard. It seems he was correct in his fears."

At another point Mr. Callaghan said that he was not aware of any direct Turkish request for a combined British-Turkish military intervention to restore the elected government of Archbishop Makarios.

But, he added, talks still were going on between London and Ankara.

On the issue of recognizing the rebels, Mr. Callaghan said: "President Makarios is the elected leader of the people of Cyprus and he has not yet laid down his office."

Turning to the position of

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

## UN Puts Off Cyprus Action

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 16 (AP).—The Security Council today delayed action on the crisis in Cyprus despite an appeal by the Cypriot ambassador that it call for an immediate cease-fire.

The United States and Britain said that it would be premature for the council to act. They said that one reason was a report that President Makarios of Cyprus was en route to New York.

The policy of wait-and-see prevailed over a warning by the Soviet delegate that "time will not wait."

The meeting of the 15-nation council was asked both by UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, in a rare move for a secretary-general, and by the Cypriot ambassador, reportedly on instructions from Archbishop Makarios.

Rebel-Proclaimed President

Sampson Is Veteran Fighter For Union of Cyprus, Greece

By Michael T. Kaufman

NEW YORK, July 16 (NYT).—Last Jan. 30, when Gen. George Grivas was buried at a mountain hideout from which he had commanded Cyprus's struggle for independence from Britain, the major eulogy was delivered by Nikos Sampson.

Mr. Sampson, 39, who had joined Gen. Grivas's guerrillas as a high-school student and quickly rose to command a terrorist assassination squad, vowed beside the general's bier to fight for the union of the island with Greece.

At the time of the funeral, Mr. Sampson—who adopted his alias under British rule as his surname—was a member of Parliament, the publisher of two newspapers and, according to some Greek and Cypriot exiles, the leader of an armed band of thugs. Five years ago, some of the sources assert, he was convicted in his native Famagusta on a charge of theft.

Yesterday, it was reported in Nicosia that he had been sworn in as President of the island republic to succeed Archbishop Makarios, who had held the office since independence in August, 1960.

Backer of Grivas

In the struggle against British control, the archbishop and Gen. Grivas were allies. But their ways parted when the archbishop settled for independence, forswearing the general's vision of unification with Greece. Mr. Sampson supported Gen. Grivas; he also reportedly maintained close ties with rightists in Greece.

As the leader of the assassination unit in the 1950s, Mr. Sampson was linked by British authorities with the murder of 25 English soldiers. In his newspaper Machei—the name means combat—he wrote of three killings, and in 1959 he told an English correspondent: "Sometimes at night I lie awake and try to think about the families of those Englishmen I killed, and believe me, I really feel sorry for their loss. But it was something forced upon us by politicians."

In his memoirs, Gen. Grivas recalled how British soldiers poured into Cyprus after the British withdrawal from the aborted Suez campaign of 1956. "I reduced my pressure, leaving it mainly to execution groups in the towns to keep up the war of nerves," the general wrote. "So many street killings took place in the center of the capital that the London newspapers took to calling it 'murder mile.' The Nicosia town led by Nikos Sampson did (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



Nikos Sampson in 1964.

## On Whether to Recommend Impeachment

### Rodino Unit's Vote Seen Next Week

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, July 16 (WP).—After 10 weeks of sitting behind closed doors, hearing evidence, the House Judiciary Committee is expected to decide next week whether to recommend that President Nixon be impeached.

Next Monday or Tuesday, the committee will begin meeting in open—but not televised—sessions to debate and vote on articles of impeachment. The panel's chairman, Rep. Peter Rodino Jr., D-N.J., said that a final committee vote is expected by the end of next week.

A vote by the committee recommending impeachment, which would send the issue to the full House, seems virtually assured.

The White House has just about conceded a vote against President Nixon in committee, although some Nixon supporters on the panel, such as Rep. Charles Wiggins, R-Calif., insist that when the committee sits down to reflect on the evidence, it will find no grounds to recommend impeachment.

Almost all the 21 Democrats on the 39-member committee appear sure votes for impeachment. Rep. Rodino was quoted recently as saying he expected all 21 would vote for impeachment.

Considered crucial to how impeachment action would fare in the House are whether the three Southern Democrats on the committee, and some Republicans will join in an impeachment vote. If they did, it would give the vote a bi-partisan look and aid the supporters of impeachment in pushing the action through the House.

If Rep. Walter Flowers, D-Ala., Rep. James Mann, D-S.C., and Rep. Ray Thornton, D-Ark., voted for impeachment, it would make impeachment a respectable position for Southerners in the House

who could go either way. Similarly, if four or five committee Republicans voted for impeachment, it could bring along a number of wavering Republicans in the House.

Questions members must face are not only does the evidence show grave misconduct by the President? But what are impeachable offenses and what is the necessary standard of proof?

The President has argued that the committee must find him guilty of a crime in the exercise of his office to recommend impeachment. The committee staff and most scholars have insisted that he can be impeached and removed from office for serious misuse of power, which need not be an indictable crime, but might be much more serious to the welfare of the country.

In giving weight to the evidence, a question is, may the committee act simply on a showing of probable cause, like a grand jury, or must it find the President guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, like a trial jury, or something in between? The House action is not a trial. If the full House votes impeachment, the Senate would try the charges.

These are subjective judgments each member must make for himself. The committee must decide whether to draft narrow or broad articles of impeachment, for instance, whether the President should be impeached for a single act, or to cite a list of actions as showing he failed to carry out his constitutional duty to "take care" that the laws are faithfully executed.

Summing Up

Tomorrow, Mr. Nixon's chief Watergate lawyer, James St. Clair, will briefly sum up the President's case against impeachment. For the rest of the week, the committee will meet informally, still in closed session, preparing for a week of debate and voting.

At the closed sessions, the impeachment staff will present "theories of the case." They will list each of the allegations against the President and detail evidence for and against each allegation. The charges could include the Watergate cover-up, misuse of federal agencies to punish political enemies, improper actions (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

## Nixon Reported 'Reinvigorated' By Summits

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 16 (AP).—White House Chief of Staff Alexander Haig Jr. said yesterday that a month of summits abroad has reinvigorated President Nixon's determination to stay on the job and continue "the leadership of the past five years."

In an interview, Gen. Haig said Mr. Nixon returned from his trips to the Middle East and the Soviet Union "intellectually and spiritually reinvigorated." He pictured Mr. Nixon as ready to fight inflation at home and seek peace abroad while leaving responsibility for the Watergate defense to his lawyers.

He said Mr. Nixon is "well on the mend" from a June attack of phlebitis and that there is little danger of complications.

FARM TALK—Pierre Lardinois (left), European Economic Community Commission member in charge of agriculture, talking to Belgian farmers in a Brussels street yesterday.

## 10-Week Ban on Beef Imports Proposed by EEC Ministers

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, July 16 (NYT).—Common Market agricultural ministers agreed tonight in principle to a total ban on beef imports into the European Economic Community between now and the end of October as part of a desperate effort to reduce the politically embarrassing beef "mountain."

With reports before them from France and Belgium about unrest among farmers and predictions that EEC beef stocks could rise to 250,000 tons by fall, ministers were determined to find a convincing solution to the problem.

They agreed that some of these stocks should be distributed to the armed forces of the nine community countries and some beef should be made available to old-age pensioners at half its cost.

The commissioner responsible for EEC agricultural policy, Pierre Lardinois, expressed confidence that a "package" of measures could be found, which would be satisfactory to all member nations. During the lunch break,

however, he was ambushed outside the council buildings by a group of protesting Belgian small farmers who argued vigorously with him about the immediate need to raise all the EEC's common farm prices, which, they said, were being eaten away by inflation.

The commissioner held his ground and argued back. There was no need of intervention by the heavy guards of the Belgian gendarmes around the building. Ministers stressed last night that it was essential that all measures in the proposed package should be accepted, otherwise there would be no agreement on any of them.

U.S. 'Concerned'

BRUSSELS, July 16 (Reuters).—U.S. officials here said that they were "gravely concerned" by the decision to block imports.

South American beef exports, particularly from Argentina, were likely to be diverted into the U.S. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

## To Appease Farmers

12 Slain in Angola

LISSABON, July 16 (UPI).—Liberation Front (Frelimo) guerrillas killed three Portuguese soldiers and wounded 12 others yesterday, according to the first official count today.

A communiqué issued by the Frelimo commander in chief, a Franco Pinheiro, said that 12 Portuguese soldiers and "disorderly" white police and "disorderly" black troops were demanded greater participation in the duties of Angola's security.

5 Killed by Frelimo

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## New Athens Junta Disliked Makarios

## Link Seen in Greek, Cyprus Coups

By Steven V. Roberts  
ATHENS, July 16 (NYT)—The immediate chain of events that led to the coup in Cyprus probably goes back to last November, when President George Papadopoulos of Greece was ousted by a group of military officers.

The new rulers in Athens—right nationalists and strong

anti-Communists—did not hide their dislike of Archbishop Makarios, the President of Cyprus since independence in 1960.

The archbishop always maintained that he shared the traditional desire of Greek Cypriots for Enosis, or union with Greek mainland, but insisted that it was not a practical solution in the face of fierce opposition from ethnic Turks, who make up 18 per cent of the island's population of 650,000.

This attitude by the archbishop smacked of treason to some right-wing Greek Cypriots, who also worried about the President's close ties with Cyprus's large and influential Communist party.

National Guard Accused

This past spring, Archbishop Makarios accused the Cypriot National Guard, which is commanded by 650 Greek officers on contract, of supplying arms and inspiration to a terrorist group fighting for Enosis. Two weeks ago, the archbishop ordered the removal of the officers from the island, a direct challenge to Greek authority in Cyprus.

As a diplomat put it, "We knew there would be a reaction, but we didn't know what it would be."

Yesterday the answer came.

Greek-speaking people have lived on Cyprus for thousands of years. Because of its strategic position in the eastern Mediterranean, it was invaded by a long list of conquerors who built an occasional castle, added a new religion, and passed on.

Cyprus was seized by the Turks in 1571 and incorporated into the Ottoman Empire. During more than 300 years of Turkish rule, the Orthodox archbishop of Cyprus, the "Ethnarch," served as both the spiritual and temporal leader of the Greek Cypriots.

But through the centuries, the Cypriot Orthodox Church kept alive the idea of Enosis, and in 1821 the archbishop and many leading churchmen were executed by the Turks for their activities.

As Lawrence Durrell commented in his book "Bitter Lemons," "From this one could see just how deeply hidden, and in what depths of unconscious historical process, the roots of Enosis lay hidden."

Island With a Dream

Or as a Cypriot official put it: "This island has lived for centuries with one dream—to unite with Greece."

The British leased the island in 1878 and incorporated it into the Commonwealth in 1925. In the 1950s, agitation for Enosis erupted in a campaign of guerrilla warfare. The guerrilla organization was the original EOKA, and its leader was the late Gen. George Grivas, a Greek Cypriot and legendary guerrilla fighter from the days of the Greek civil war.

Gen. Grivas commanded great loyalty among his countrymen. Archbishop Makarios had been exiled by the British in 1956, but was allowed to return in 1958 as a hero. With the Turks opposing Enosis, the archbishop agreed to what has been called a "shotgun marriage" with the Greek Cypriots joining in an independent state with the archbishop as President.

When trouble broke out between the two communities in 1963, President Makarios invited in a contingent of Greek officers to command the National Guard, including Gen. Grivas. A UN peace-keeping force arrived in 1964. It controlled the fighting until 1967, when it flared up again. At that point President Makarios ordered Gen. Grivas expelled from the island.

The archbishop and his government continued to proclaim their belief in Enosis. But as Cypriot independence took hold, their commitment was clearly diminishing. As an official put it recently,

"The idea of Enosis is a feeling. It's nothing more than that. Everybody believes it cannot be achieved. We're better off being independent, but we can't say it publicly. Enosis is part of our tradition."

To those who believed in Enosis, Archbishop Makarios was a traitor. In 1971, Gen. Grivas slipped back into Cyprus and formed EOKA-B.

Amnesty for EOKA-B

Several assassination attempts against the archbishop failed, but the movement was continuing. Then, last January, Gen. Grivas died of a heart attack and President Makarios saw his chance to eradicate the movement. He offered amnesty to any member of EOKA-B who would surrender and lay down his arms.

But only several dozen took advantage of the offer.

Meanwhile, anti-Makarios agitation was growing within the Cypriot National Guard and its corps of Greek officers. Observers point out that the strongman of the Greek junta which took over in November, Brig. Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, served in Cyprus in the mid-1960s and is known to despise the archbishop. And as a virulent anti-Communist, Gen. Ioannidis was incensed by Archbishop Makarios's alliance with the Cypriot Communists, his independent foreign policy and his frequent trips to Communist capitals.

Matters came to a head this past spring. The archbishop felt that a new crop of recruits appointed to officers' training school in the National Guard were disloyal to him. He demanded that the appointments be withdrawn. The Greek officers refused. Then a large cache of arms was stolen from a National Guard training center and the archbishop declared that the theft was engineered by Greek officers to supply EOKA-B.

He rounded up members of the movement and recovering the arms, the terrorist group replied with a week of violence last month that left six people dead—mainly well-known supporters of the archbishop.

Moves by Makarios

President Makarios decided to move more firmly. He announced that the term of national service would be cut from 24 to 14 months, thus reducing reliance on Greek officers. And in a blunt letter to President Phaedon Glikis of Greece, he requested that the officers be withdrawn.

In that letter, the archbishop charged that the Greek government "has been following a policy calculated to abolish the Cypriot state," and that it had tried to turn the Cypriot National Guard into "an internal occupation army."

Suddenly Athens blossomed with posters and leaflets calling the archbishop a "power-hungry monk" who had committed "treason against the Greek nation."

To many diplomats, Archbishop Makarios was the linchpin of Cyprus, the one man who could keep the troubled nation together. They have worried for a long time that fanatical rightists would gamble on chaos.

"What I'm afraid of," a diplomat said a few weeks ago, "is the assassination of Makarios. They might just try to create an interim, out of which they think they'll get their way."

## Britain Supports Makarios; Ankara Pressuring London

(Continued from Page 1)

Greece, Mr. Callaghan observed: "The British government attaches the greatest importance to the Greek government carrying out, and making tangible statements, in regard to their attitude to Cyprus. If they do so, the cause of tension will be very much less than appears to be at present."

Soviet Message to Turkey

ANKARA, July 16 (NYT)—The Soviet Union was ready to cooperate with Ankara to defend the integrity and independence of Cyprus.

The Soviet Ambassador, V. Groubysky, outlined the Soviet stand during a 70-minute talk with President Fahri Koruturk. Later the ambassador told reporters that the Soviet Union's policy was "very clear."

"We are supporting those who are fighting against insurgents," he said.

Premier Bulent Ecevit and President Koruturk agreed in call parliament, which is in recess, into session Thursday afternoon to discuss the Cyprus situation. An official source said the government might ask parliament to give it authority to declare war "if a necessity arises."

The Premier told reporters that Turkey had asked Britain to "cooperate and consult" on enforcement of the 1960 guarantee agreement that established the Cypriot state. That agreement gives Turkey, Britain and Greece the right to intervene in the affairs of the island to preserve the status quo.



Some of the buses destroyed by fire after bomb explosion in Lourdes yesterday.

## Sampson Is Veteran Fighter For Union of Cyprus, Greece

(Continued from Page 1)

much of the courageous work at this time. They were responsible for more than 20 killings.

In one of these raids, Mr. Sampson and two of his followers attacked a police outpost in daylight, killing two officers.

For this he was arrested and sentenced to death. Because of popular protests, the British government commuted the sentence on the ground that torture had been used to extract a confession from Mr. Sampson, then 20 years old.

Retired on a weapons charge, Mr. Sampson was sentenced to life imprisonment. He served three years in a British prison,

but was freed upon independence. Nikos Giorgiades was born into a peasant family. He did not finish high school, but he quickly prospered after independence, gaining wealth and influence. Before he broke with President Makarios he boasted of his power, saying that he had spurned an offer to join the government as a minister.

The power I have is different," he said. "If I do not think a certain man should be made ambassador, he does not get the job."

In late 1963, when the island erupted in communal fighting between ethnic Greeks and ethnic Turks, Mr. Sampson headed irregular hit government-supported units in attacks on Turkish communities.

A correspondent there at the time remembers him as a short, muscular, pistol-waving leader of a dozen brigands. During the fighting, the correspondent says, Mr. Sampson killed a British tourist while his wife and children looked on.

The correspondent said that Mr. Sampson's reputation in Cyprus "was about like that of Al Capone in Chicago."

A number of Greeks and Cypriots living abroad expressed incredulity at his accession to the presidency.

"I'm surprised they couldn't find a better man," said Basil Kallipoulos, a Greek Social Democrat who lives in Bonn and Helen Vlachos, the Athens newspaper publisher in exile in London, remarked: "He is a gunman, a killer, an ignorant man. I know there are people who kill for independence, for a cause. But when peace comes they put this behind them. This man has never done anything ever to blur or forget his past."

W. Berlin Protests Shooting at Wall

BERLIN, July 16 (AP)—The West Berlin Senate (city council) vigorously protested today a new Berlin wall shooting incident in which Communist border guards apparently wounded a would-be refugee.

It was the second such incident reported within two days. Police in Hannover said yesterday that a man trying to scale a fence into West Germany Sunday night triggered an automatic shooting device and was apparently fatally hit.

Witnesses told Berlin police that East German border guards in two towers fired about 30 shots last night at a fleeing man, who slumped and was then carted away in an army vehicle.

Chinese Swim for Mao

PEKING, July 16 (Reuters)—Hundreds of Chinese took to the water today in a mammoth swim to mark the eighth anniversary of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's famous swim down the Yangtze River in 1966, when he was 72.

## Reds Assault Two Outposts in S. Vietnam

SAIGON, July 16 (AP)—North Vietnamese troops in the Central Highlands drove government rangers from an outpost and made a heavy assault on a militia position, the South Vietnamese command reported today.

It said the Communists hit the ranger post, 10 miles west of Pleiku, with 100 shells yesterday, then followed up with an infantry assault.

The government said the 150 rangers at the outpost retreated. It said reinforcements were sent to the outpost later and found the bodies of 45 North Vietnamese, killed by air and artillery strikes. There was no report of government casualties.

The rangers are part of a task force that has been trying for months to retake the Le Minh hean camp, 20 miles west of Pleiku and 20 miles from the Cambodian border.

In the other attack, the command said, North Vietnamese forces fired 300 mortar rounds at a militia position 15 miles north-east of Pleiku and followed up with a ground assault. The command said no casualty reports had been received.

In Cambodia, the government said its forces were continuing operations against insurgents along the Mekong River south-east of Phnom Penh. The command said 13 Khmer Rouge rebels were killed and four government soldiers were wounded in a clash in the Peam Rong region, 40 miles southeast of the capital. Between Phnom Penh and the South Vietnamese border, the river is at its narrowest in the Peam Rong region, and the government is trying to reduce attacks there on supply convoys from Saigon.

Government troops west of Oudong killed 50 rebels early today, field reports said.

About 750 rebel soldiers, moving eastward, had attempted to infiltrate behind government troops defending Oudong, the former royal capital, 20 miles north of Phnom Penh.

Rebels taken prisoner said the insurgent troops, in three battalions, planned to cut Highway 3 behind forward government units operating around Oudong, reports said.

L'Express Director Is French Minister on Women's Status

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, July 16 (NYT)—Françoise Giroud, crusading director of the news magazine L'Express, joined the cabinet today as minister of women's status.

She turned down a similar post because, in her words, she would have "ended up in the prime minister's kitchen making coffee for the cabinet."

Mrs. Giroud, who may be the most influential woman in France, became state secretary for women's status in that post one of her first jobs will be to take a leading role in putting through the government's bill to legalize abortion. She also wants to lower women's retirement age to, at most, 55, and increase the number of state-supported nursery schools for working mothers.

Her appointment is part of the new government's continued efforts to woo the women voters. The feminine vote was given prime credit for providing President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing with his 14.4 per cent edge over François Mitterrand in the May election.

One of the first measures the new government passed was to

liberalize the sale of contraceptives and make them reimbursable under the state health financing program.

Mrs. Giroud, 57, has been far in advance of her countrywomen

## Riders Assault Two Outposts in S. Vietnam

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The rangers are part of a task force that has been trying for months to retake the Le Minh hean camp, 20 miles west of Pleiku and 20 miles from the Cambodian border.

In the other attack, the command said, North Vietnamese forces fired 300 mortar rounds at a militia position 15 miles north-east of Pleiku and followed up with a ground assault. The command said no casualty reports had been received.

In Cambodia, the government said its forces were continuing operations against insurgents along the Mekong River south-east of Phnom Penh. The command said 13 Khmer Rouge rebels were killed and four government soldiers were wounded in a clash in the Peam Rong region, 40 miles southeast of the capital. Between Phnom Penh and the South Vietnamese border, the river is at its narrowest in the Peam Rong region, and the government is trying to reduce attacks there on supply convoys from Saigon.

Government troops west of Oudong killed 50 rebels early today, field reports said.

About 750 rebel soldiers, moving eastward, had attempted to infiltrate behind government troops defending Oudong, the former royal capital, 20 miles north of Phnom Penh.

Rebels taken prisoner said the insurgent troops, in three battalions, planned to cut Highway 3 behind forward government units operating around Oudong, reports said.

Chinese Swim for Mao

PEKING, July 16 (Reuters)—Hundreds of Chinese took to the water today in a mammoth swim to mark the eighth anniversary of Chairman Mao Tse-tung's famous swim down the Yangtze River in 1966, when he was 72.

L'Express Director Is French Minister on Women's Status

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, July 16 (NYT)—Françoise Giroud, crusading director of the news magazine L'Express, joined the cabinet today as minister of women's status.

She turned down a similar post because, in her words, she would have "ended up in the prime minister's kitchen making coffee for the cabinet."

Mrs. Giroud, who may be the most influential woman in France, became state secretary for women's status in that post one of her first jobs will be to take a leading role in putting through the government's bill to legalize abortion. She also wants to lower women's retirement age to, at most, 55, and increase the number of state-supported nursery schools for working mothers.

Her appointment is part of the new government's continued efforts to woo the women voters. The feminine vote was given prime credit for providing President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing with his 14.4 per cent edge over François Mitterrand in the May election.

One of the first measures the new government passed was to

liberalize the sale of contraceptives and make them reimbursable under the state health financing program.

Mrs. Giroud, 57, has been far in advance of her countrywomen

## 'Fascism,' Church Assailed

## Spain Anarchists Blast Cars In Lourdes, Tour de France

SAINT-LARY-SOULAN, France, July 16 (UPI)—Spanish anarchists bombed support vehicles of the Tour de France cycling classic today and set fire to 13 cars and buses in the Catholic pilgrimage town of Lourdes, police said.

There were no injuries.

Leaflets signed by the Groups for International Revolutionary Action denounced "Spanish fascism" and the Catholic Church and demanded the release of political prisoners. The same organization recently kidnapped, then freed, the Spanish director of a Paris bank, Angel Ballarín Soares.

Threat to Spaniards

The group ordered Spanish riders to drop out of the Tour or face reprisals. "The actions tonight were only a warning," the leaflets said.

Tour official Felix Levitan said, "We do not understand the threats, but we will not bow to blackmail. The Tour will go on normally."

At 11:35 a.m. the 108 riders remaining in the 26-day race, including the Spanish contestants, set off on today's 73-mile lap to Tourmalet Mongie, near the Spanish border.

A Spanish team manager, Miguel Moreno, said the Spanish riders would stay in the Tour while contacts are made with Tour officials and team chiefs in Spain.

Security Measures

Mr. Levitan said, "We will take special security measures. We will ask the police to place strict security in the hotel of the Spanish team and on the vehicles."

Three explosions destroyed or damaged six Tour cars and a motorcycle, including the photo laboratory of the French news agency here.

Customer Killed, 3 Hurt by Bomb In a Belfast Pub

BELFAST, July 16 (UPI)—One customer was killed and three were critically injured to night when a bomb blasted a bar here, the police said.

A police spokesman said a gas cylinder bomb was rolled under a steel-and-concrete barrier and into the Sunflower pub in the docks area.

The first major bombing in Belfast for four days. In another bomb incident today, a policeman's car in Londonderry was found to be booby-trapped, but no one was injured.

Two Catholic youths were shot in the knees early today and police said the attacks in Belfast and Londonderry "apparently were the work of the underground Irish Republican Army."

"Kneecapping"—the shooting off of a victim's knees—is a traditional IRA punishment of suspected informers.

The 17-year-old Belfast victim, wounded in both knees, was taken to a hospital by a young triad, police said.

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# Hunt Request Involved, Panel Member Says

## Colson Denies Clemency Talk With Nixon

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Charles Colson testified that while he worked at the White House, he did not discuss clemency for Watergate with President Nixon or any of his aides. Colson, a former special counsel to the president, was called to the stand by the House Judiciary Committee today to deny reports that he had discussed clemency for the Watergate burglars with President Nixon.

Colson, 51, is serving a 1-to-3-year sentence for obstructing justice in the Pentagon papers trial of Daniel Ellsberg. Colson was cross-examined by Mr. Nixon's chief White House lawyer, James St. Clair, about his conversations with the president.

One of the Judiciary Committee's staunch supporters of Mr. Nixon, Rep. Charles Wiggins, R-Calif., said Colson swore "he never had a clemency discussion" about Hunt, a conspirator in the June 17, 1972, Watergate break-in.

Colson's name came up in a discussion between Mr. Nixon and former presidential counsel John Dean 3d on March 21, 1973, according to transcripts of a tape recording in which a possible clemency offer to Hunt is mentioned.

"Friend for a Friend" Rep. Wiggins, discussing Colson's closed-session testimony today, said: "He did not intend and did not in fact give any offer of commutation or leniency to Hunt. He said he would do what he could as a friend for a friend."

Other Republican committee members said Colson's testimony would help the President in his fight against impeachment moves. "Colson really came down strong for the President on everything," Rep. Hamilton Fish Jr., R-N.Y., said.

"His testimony was all favorable to the President," said Rep. Trent Lott, R-Miss. "It was what you'd expect him to say and most of it was public knowledge."

But Democrats questioned the value of Colson's testimony. Colson yesterday testified for the first time before the Judiciary Committee in his effort to take testimony and submit his recommendations, either for or against impeachment of Mr. Nixon, to the House before the end of the month.

Last night, Colson was questioned about the dairy industry and ITT matters, in which he played key roles, and reportedly gave no testimony of improper actions by President Nixon.

In 1971, Colson was the White House liaison with the dairy industry when the President ordered a large increase in milk-price supports after the industry had alleged \$2 million in contributions to Mr. Nixon's 1972 campaign.

A year later, Colson was a member of a committee created by the President to keep track of Senate confirmation proceedings on the nomination of Richard Kleindienst to be attorney general. Kleindienst has pleaded guilty to testifying inaccurately to the Senate Judiciary Committee when he asserted that Mr. Nixon had not tried to influence his actions in an international telephone & telegraph Corp. suit.

In fact, Mr. Nixon had ordered him not to appeal a decision favorable to ITT.

The committee wanted to know whether there had been a deal on the milk-price increase in exchange for the contribution and whether the President knew in advance of Kleindienst's testimony.

Rep. David Dennis, R-Ind., said Colson had not linked the President to improper action in either case.

"The President," Dennis said, "had asked if he turned off friends of his." Then, Dennis said, he got the tax information on Billy Graham from Mr. Caulfield, which he forwarded to Mr. Haldeman, asking what to do next.

Mr. Haldeman scribbled back, "No, it's already covered."

Then, he suggested IRS commissioners on the Treasury Department, as a buffer to shield them from the political demands of the White House—with mixed success, Mr. Walters' decision to resist Dean's request to audit "enemies" was made in conjunction with Secretary Shultz, who also figured in Mr. Walters' efforts to resist harassing Mr. O'Brien.

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PLANNING TO MOVE—Mrs. Henry Kissinger leaves the town house in the Georgetown section of Washington that she and the Secretary of State will move into this fall. First comes redecorating work.

## Ziegler Says Jackson Seeks Publicity With 'Misstatements'

By Carroll Kilpatrick

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 16 (AP)—A presidential spokesman yesterday denounced Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., for making what were described as "misstatements" because "he welcomes the opportunity to see his name in headlines."

The sharp attack reflects the growing split between President Nixon and Sen. Jackson over security issues and East-West relations.

White House Press Secretary Ronald Ziegler said that on Sunday, for "the third time in a row," Sen. Jackson achieved a headline "through a misstatement."

The senator charged on the NBC program "Meet the Press" that the President made a secret agreement with Moscow to "restrict our nuclear submarines to 41."

Mr. Ziegler said that Sen. Jackson apparently did not follow in the news media or take time to read Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's June 24 news conference "where this whole subject was explained."

The press secretary asserted that Sen. Jackson dealt with the issue in a "sensational" way and "unilaterally broke the rules of executive session testimony" that Mr. Kissinger had given the Senate Arms Control subcommittee.

Indian A-Test Mr. Ziegler also denied a Jackson allegation that the government knew about an intended nuclear explosion in India prior to the May 18 explosion.

"The United States had no indication prior to May 18 that an earlier attempt might have been made nor any confirmed information following the May 18 test," Mr. Ziegler said.

The Atomic Energy Commission had denied that it had any advance information, Mr. Ziegler said, adding: "I don't know what Sen. Jackson based his information on."

Finally, Mr. Ziegler said he had no idea where the report came from which led Sen. Jackson to say that the United States is selling police equipment to the KGB, the Soviet secret police.

At Moscow trade fair now under way, private American companies are displaying goods for sale, Mr. Ziegler said. Perhaps some of them want to sell "walkie-talkies or something" to the Russians, the press secretary remarked, but he said that he had spent the morning trying, without success, to find out what Sen. Jackson is talking about.

With respect to the alleged secret agreement relating to submarines, Mr. Ziegler said there was no secret undertaking.

The United States did inform the Soviet government of its plans, under the interim Strategic Arms Limitation Talks agreement, to transfer Titan missiles to submarines, Mr. Ziegler said.

Budgeted Item "This was not a deal or secret arrangement but a statement of how we intended to proceed," Mr. Ziegler said. "The President's letter [to chairman Leonid Brezhnev] affirmed plans in the defense budget."

In the June 24 press conference, Mr. Kissinger said that the so-called "secret" document was merely an "understanding" of how the SALT agreement was to be implemented.

Mr. Kissinger will arrive here Thursday for meetings with the President, Mr. Ziegler said. Early yesterday, Mr. Kissinger telephoned the President to inform him of the coup in Cyprus.

Later, without notice to the White House press, the President and Mrs. Nixon, accompanied by their son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cox, flew by helicopter to the Palm Springs estate of the ambassador to Britain, Walter Annenberg.

The President was to return in time for a meeting here today with Rabbi Baruch Korff, who heads a group defending the President.

Rabbi Korff was scheduled to present a copy of a book he has written on Mr. Nixon called "The Personal Nixon: Staying on the Summit."

# May Date From 16th Century

## New Mexico Threatens Suit If Army Digs for 'Gold Cache'

WASHINGTON, July 16 (UPI)—New Mexico's attorney general today threatened to sue the Army if it tries to dig for what he called a cache of gold that could be worth as much as \$225 billion.

David Norvell, the attorney general, said the Army is moving equipment into the White Sands, N.M., missile range in an effort to recover "the treasure trove of Victoria Peak."

The Army denied it and said the legendary treasure does not exist.

But Mr. Norvell and a group represented by attorney Lee Bailey, which claims to know where the gold is, said the Army had refused its request to enter the missile range to look for the gold.

General Location Mr. Bailey said that the group advised the Army of the general location of the treasure and that the Army has "moved machinery to the site" to dig for the gold.

Mr. Norvell said: "It is now my intention to confer with the governor of New Mexico and file suit in the near future to enjoin the Army from removing the gold."

New Mexico would get 25 percent of any gold brought out by Mr. Bailey's group, Mr. Norvell said. The missile site is operated by the Army on land leased from New Mexico.

The "first cache" of gold would be worth about \$2 billion at current prices, Mr. Norvell said. He said an estimated \$225 billion worth of gold may be buried in the area.

Sample Bar According to Mr. Bailey, his clients, whom he refused to identify, produced a sample gold bar to support their story. The bar was assayed at 90 percent pure gold, "The Secret Service has the bar," Mr. Bailey said.

Versions of a legend of lost treasure have been cropping up since the time of the Spanish explorers, in the 16th century.

Former White House counsel John Dean 3d told Senate investigators that Mr. Bailey had asked former Attorney General John Mitchell for help in retrieving the gold.

Indian leader Geronimo is alleged to have hidden his booty in the area. In another version, Spanish soldiers stole the gold and buried it near Victoria Peak, a 1,500-foot-high hill now on the missile grounds.

The walkout spread to half of Ohio's 28 mental health facilities, while strikes expanded at penal institutions. Workers also struck at Kent State University and highway crews were refusing to report to work.

Leaders of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees Council 21, which sanctioned the walkout for its 7,000 members yesterday, said they were seeking a pay rise of 31 cents an hour.

A legislative committee is considering a 33-cent-an-hour raise for state employees who earn less than \$12,000 a year, or about 69,000 of the state's 80,000 employees.

In labor troubles elsewhere: In Miami, National Airlines today furloughed most of its 8,000 employees for the duration of a machinists' strike which has grounded all flights since yesterday.

National said it had canceled all of its 155 daily flights through Thursday.

In Baltimore, policemen voted overwhelmingly today to accept a new two-year contract with the city, bringing to an apparent end a 16-day siege of strikes by municipal employees.

Some 3,000 paragonas, jail guards and other blue-collar city workers ratified a new contract yesterday. The strike began on July 1, with policemen walking out last Thursday.

In Washington, a spokesman for the United Mine Workers said today that the union may call a nationwide work stoppage next week to protest state police assaults for nonstrikers in an organizing strike in Harlan County, Ky.

## Brokers' Peril: A Lowering Of Overhead

CHICAGO, July 16 (AP)—Everybody at the Chicago Board of Trade, from clerks to brokers and members of the Commodities Exchange, wore hard hats yesterday.

The hats were issued to about 800 persons who were cautioned to wear them for six to eight weeks during construction work overhead.

The room is now six stories high, structural alterations will reduce it to four stories.

The Board of Trade's allied exchange, the Chicago Board Options Exchange, needs more space, so steelwork is being erected to provide a lower ceiling for the Board of Trade and a floor for the Options Exchange. The project is to be finished by the end of the year.

Forest Fires at Athens ATHENS, July 16 (AP)—Forest and brush fires raged out of control on mountain slopes surrounding the Greek capital today. Smoke from the blazes, which were fed by temperatures above 100 degrees and high winds, blotted out the sun here.

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## White House Pressured IRS, Renew Book of Evidence Shows

By Bob Kuttner

WASHINGTON, July 16 (UPI)—The White House pressured the Internal Revenue Service to intensify its hunt for President Nixon's first two IRS commissioners both threatened to resign, according to the new book of evidence on the IRS.

Commissioner Randolph Werneburg eventually did resign in May, 1971. According to his statement, he quit after he unsuccessfully tried to arrange a meeting to discuss the pressures President Nixon.

His action followed repeated attacks by unnamed White House aides working through Deputy Under Secretary Charles S. Thayer to force Mr. Thayer to either White House or to resign.

Mr. Thayer was also pressured to convert that bureau into a personal police force, to be led by Liddy or Mr. Caulfield. He blocked the plan only by threatening to resign.

Problems for O'Brien Mr. Thayer's successor, John Walters, said in an affidavit he came under intense pressure from John Ehrlichman in summer of 1972 to create tax liens for Lawrence, O'Brien, Democratic national chairman.

Walters had learned from IRS "list of sensitive cases" Mr. O'Brien might be under investigation by the IRS in connection with fees he received as a Howard Hughes, Inc. Mr. Walters' investigation, made as a result of the IRS, O'Brien had paid all the fees on the record.

Despite this finding, Ehrlichman continued pressing Mr. Walters to go after Mr. O'Brien. Walters said he carried out Ehrlichman's demand to have IRS interview Mr. O'Brien in the 1972 election.

The IRS interview, Mr. Walters said, was conducted through Treasury Secretary George Shultz, continued, how-

ever, on Aug. 29, 1972, after Mr. Walters, he told Ehrlichman in a stormy telephone conversation with Mr. Walters on an extension, that IRS considered the case closed.

Mr. Walters' godfather, Mr. Ehrlichman, said, "I told Secretary Shultz, 'he could have my job any day if he wanted it.'"

Two weeks after his angry tirade with Ehrlichman, Walters said, he was requested by John Dean to have the IRS investigate a list of McGovern

odino Panel Is Seen

Continued from Page 1) change for campaign contributions, the President's finances, breaking by the House "plumbers" bomb-bombard, and his contempt committee by defying its terms.

Impachment staff has at work for weeks drafting articles of impeachment committee consideration. Rep. Rodino created an ad hoc committee to look at his own articles. Committee members have been divided into two camps recently to bone up on recent aspects of the case.

Majority of the committee for impeachment, the issue seemed to go to the House about mid-August for two weeks. If a majority of the committee voted to impeach, the President would be removed from office. Only one President has been impeached—Andrew Johnson in 1868—and he was tried in the Senate by the vote of a single vote.

Texas Killer Is Given Six 99-Year Terms

ANTONIO, Texas, July 16—Elmer Henley, 32, convicted of the Houston mass-murder was sentenced today to six 99-year terms.

Henley was convicted yesterday of the 27 slayings in a today before returning to prison on the sentence. Henley's attorney said the conviction was a technicality, as a Texas law, Henley could be paroled in eight years or less.

Multiple sentences of more than 99 years each are considered as sentences for parole purposes. District Court Judge A. Dial will rule Aug. 1 on Henley's motion for a new trial.

## Apollo-11's Moon Pioneers Mark Fifth Anniversary of the Blastoff

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., July 16 (AP)—America's first moon explorers today celebrated the fifth anniversary of the historic blastoff. Their reunion was highlighted by the quiet strains of "Annie Laurie" and a blaring tape recording of the final minutes of the countdown.

The rare joint public appearance by Apollo-11 astronauts Neil Armstrong, Edwin "Buzz" Aldrin and Michael Collins occurred at ceremonies during which Launch Complex 39 at the Kennedy Space Center was declared a national historic landmark.

A crowd of more than 3,000 cheered as National Aeronautics and Space Administration officials broadcast the tape recording of the final 1 minute 30 seconds of the July 16, 1969, Apollo-11 countdown.

"Chills run up and down my spine whenever I hear that countdown," Mr. Aldrin said. "Here's where it all came together," said Mr. Armstrong, who is a professor of aerospace engineering at the University of Cincinnati.

Mr. Collins, who circled the moon in the Apollo-11 command module while Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Aldrin explored its surface, is the director of the new National Air and Space Museum of the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. Aldrin recently published a book, "Return to Earth," which deals with the mental problems he suffered following the historic space trip.

Henley and his mother sat unmoved as the clerk read the sentences.

After the jury was dismissed, a juror, Rosemary Tull, 49, an insurance underwriter with three children aged 16 to 26, said: "We took just one vote on each of the guilty verdicts. We had discussions before the vote, and each one was 12 to nothing."

Henley was taken from the courtroom out a side door to a back elevator. He looked straight ahead, his jaws clenched, as a reporter attempted to ask him questions. He did not respond.

No Death Penalty "I apologize to the jurors that the laws of the State of Texas do not permit the death penalty in these cases," District Attorney Carol Vance said before the jury retired to begin considering the sentence.

Ed Pegelow, a defense lawyer, urged the jurors to consider as they debated Henley's sentence that he was only 15 years old when he became involved with Dean Corli, 33, the man police say was the mastermind in the Houston mass murders.

"Dean Corli was able to gain mastery over Elmer Wayne Henley and keep him under control," Mr. Pegelow said. "Dean Corli was the man who had perpetrated this monstrous tragedy for at least a year and a half before Wayne became involved."

## Gurney Enters Not Guilty Plea

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 16 (AP)—Sen. Edward Gurney, R-Fla., pleaded not guilty today to federal charges stemming from a secret \$233,000 fund.

Sen. Gurney, a member of the Senate Watergate committee, and six other men were indicted last week by a grand jury.

The charges stem from a fund allegedly collected in Sen. Gurney's behalf from Florida builders said to have hoped for influence with federal housing officials. No trial date was set.

They had been inside the cell block since Thursday, when they seized eight hostages and tried to bargain for a freedom flight to Africa.

They released one of the hostages Friday and held the others at bargaining pawns until the seven fled Sunday in a daring escape engineered by one of them, a deputy U.S. marshal.

After stripping and handcuffing themselves, Gurney and Jones gave up 36 hours later.

The final act of the drama began about 10 p.m. yesterday when they used an air duct to hack their way into the air duct. For the first time since Gurney and Jones had barricaded themselves inside the basement lockup, officers exchanged gunfire with the pair, then used tear gas to force them back into their confinement.

No one was hurt.

Persuaded to Surrender District of Columbia Deputy Police Chief Maurice Cullinane, who was with a force of about 20 district policemen and U.S. marshals who stormed into the cell block area, said that he persuaded Jones and Gurney to surrender.

"I was just talking to them through the door," he said. "Just rapping with them."

Chief Cullinane said Jones and Gurney stripped and handcuffed themselves. Then police entered the room, searched them and allowed them to dress again.

They were driven to nearby Andrews Air Force Base, in Maryland, where they were ushered aboard a Coast Guard jet parked 500 yards from where President Nixon boards the Spirit of 76.

Norman Carlson, director of the Bureau of Prisons, said it was his decision to send the men to the prison in Atlanta. He said the men had nothing to do with it, although authorities had talked earlier of sending them to a prison hospital facility at Springfield, Mo., and the men objected.

Mr. Carlson said Atlanta was chosen because it was the federal maximum-security prison closest to Washington. The men had asked for a prison on the East or West Coast.

"I'm from this coast and Rob's from the other coast," Gurney had said earlier in a telephone interview with a radio station. "So, I figure if I'm near my people or if we're near his people, we're both going to get checked out."

During the time they held the six men and a woman as hostages, Gurney and Jones demanded to be flown to freedom in Algeria.

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## Two Sentencings in Seoul Seen Worsening Tokyo Ties

By Fox Butterfield

SEOUL, July 16 (AP)—A court-martial's sentencing yesterday of two Japanese to 30-year prison terms on charges of subversion will probably aggravate the already strained relations between South Korea and Japan, observers said today.

Japanese Ambassador Torao Ushiroku was recalled to Tokyo for consultations on Sunday while South Korea's ambassador to Japan was also ordered home.

The two Japanese, Yoshiharu Hayakawa, 37, a Japanese-language instructor at Yonsei College, and Masaki Tachikawa, 27, a free-lance writer, were alleged to have been go-betweens linking North Korean and Japanese Communists with the anti-government student movement here.

They were a key part of the

government's case in a month-long trial also involving 53 South Koreans, most of them accused of being members of the underground National Democratic Youth-Student League.

Fourteen of the South Koreans were sentenced last week to death, including Kim Chi Ha,

### Iran Resumes Export Of Gas to Soviet Union

TEHRAN, July 16 (Reuters)—Iran today resumed natural gas exports to the Soviet Union after a weeklong break following an explosion last Wednesday that damaged the trans-Iranian gas pipeline, government officials said.

Iran sends the Soviet Union a billion cubic feet of gas a day. It is piped 700 miles from the Aghajari fields in southern Iran to Astar on the Caspian Sea.

the country's most prominent poet. Fifteen were sentenced to life imprisonment, 18 to 20 years in jail and the remaining six to 15 years.

An emergency decree by President Chung Hee Park last April makes dissent punishable by death.

The decree and the trials of the Japanese and Koreans followed the anti-government demonstrations last winter and spring and efforts by President Park to suppress them. By government count, 253 activists have been arrested, including students, clergymen and intellectuals.

### Ex-President Detained

From Wire Dispatches

SEOUL, July 16.—Former South Korean President Park Chung Hee was placed under house arrest today after appearing at a court-martial on charges of instigating a student uprising last April.

Mr. Yun, 76, said he was ordered by the court-martial not to see anyone or to leave his house. The house was guarded by police.

At the end of this morning's session, Lt. Gen. Yoo Byung Hyun ordered Mr. Yun confined to his house for fear of destruction.

Earlier, the Defense Ministry ended a news blackout about the trial in which two Japanese have been sentenced, by announcing that Mr. Yun, Presbyterian pastor Pak Hyong Kyu and Professor Kim Chan Kook and Kim Dong Kil of Yonsei University were being tried at a court-martial at the Defense Ministry.

Rhee's Downfall Recalled

It said that in an attempt to overthrow the government, the accused asked students to lead an uprising such as the one in 1980 which ousted the late President Syngman Rhee.

Mr. Yun was ceremonial head of state when Gen. Park toppled the government of the late Premier John M. Chang in May, 1961.

He stayed on as President after the military coup until March, 1962, when he resigned over differences with the junta headed by Gen. Park. He ran unsuccessfully against Gen. Park in 1963 and 1967 and retired from active politics in 1971. But he came out of retirement late last year to support a civil-rights campaign by a group of intellectuals and civic leaders demanding a more liberal democracy.



SEALING THE BORDER—Under the gaze of Lebanese children, an Israeli works on a barbed-wire fence being erected to keep terrorists out of Israel. The 12-foot-high fence, which also bears electronic warning devices, will cover the 50-mile border.

## Simon Signs Cairo Pact, Flies On to Israel

By Jim Hoagland

CAIRO, July 16 (UPI)—Egypt agreed today to allow four large

American banks to begin operations here as part of the economic opening to the West by President Anwar Sadat's government.

Announcement that operating permits were being issued to the Bank of America, First National City Bank, Chase Manhattan and American Express was made at a press conference at the end of a three-day visit to Egypt by U.S. Secretary of the Treasury William Simon, who flew from Cairo to Israel tonight.

He was greeted at Ben Gurion Airport by Israeli Finance Minister Yehoshua Rubinkovitch.

The Egyptian move means that the world's three largest banks—the Bank of America, First National City and Chase Manhattan—will have investment and operational windows on Egypt's once tightly socialist economy, which Mr. Sadat is trying to overhaul with the help of foreign investment and aid.

Mr. Simon and Egyptian Deputy Premier Abdel Aziz Hegazy also announced that the two countries would negotiate a tax-equality treaty to avoid double taxation on American firms that do business here. And they will form a Joint Project Development Institute, to be headquartered in Cairo, that will evaluate the ambitious economic development plans of Mr. Sadat's government.

### Resistant Note

Mr. Simon and Mr. Hegazy ended their meetings on a buoyant note that characterized the three days of talks. The American official expressed confidence in Egypt's economic future and the Egyptian repeated pledges to cut red tape and make conditions as attractive as possible for potential investors.

But Mr. Hegazy showed new signs of Egyptian sensitivity to outside questioning of Egypt's management of its economy, and hinted at some disappointment with American commitments on foreign aid.

Asked if the \$250 million that the Nixon administration is asking Congress to approve in aid for Egypt this year were sufficient, Mr. Hegazy referred to an American military aid obligation to Israel of \$2.2 billion during the October, 1973, war and said, "I would say 2.2 is the minimum to be hoped for Egypt, for progress and peace," using the words of President Nixon.

## Yugoslavia Plans To Put Curbs on Foreign Press

BELGRADE, July 16 (UPI)—The Yugoslav government will soon pass a law regulating and limiting the activities of foreign journalists working in Yugoslavia, the Belgrade daily Borba reported today.

"Foreign correspondents and foreign information institutions will be forbidden to collect, by means of inquiries, data or opinions from Yugoslav organs, organizations and citizens," the newspaper said.

Yugoslav journalists said the move was intended to restrict the activities of the foreign press to officially approved sources. It was also part of a campaign to exert greater control over the information media in Yugoslavia, they said.

The law will also regulate the importation of foreign films and slides to eliminate material which might conflict with Yugoslav Communist ideology.

## Iraq, Italy to Sign Oil-for-Aid Accord

ROME, July 16 (AP)—Iraq's Foreign Minister Shafiq Taqah flew into Rome today to sign an accord under which Italy would receive Iraqi oil in exchange for technical assistance, government sources said.

Italy, in trouble with its foreign trade balance and its depleted foreign currency reserves, badly needs oil for industry. The accord, which Mr. Taqah is scheduled to sign tomorrow with his Italian counterpart, Aldo Moro, calls for Italian technical assistance in road and railroad building.

## U.S. Soldiers in Egypt

CAIRO, July 16 (UPI)—A five-man U.S. military delegation, led by Army Lt. Gen. John Hennessey, today visited troops of the Egyptian 3d Army stationed in the southern sector of the Suez Canal front, the Middle East News Agency said.

The \$2 billion figure has previously been mentioned by Mr. Sadat as an American aid target figure and is rapidly becoming a generalized Egyptian expectation, at least at the popular level.

Mr. Simon responded to Mr. Hegazy's remark by noting that aid had to be appropriated by Congress.

Mr. Hegazy and Mr. Simon, who came here to follow up on a promise made by President Nixon to Mr. Sadat of American help in restructuring Egypt's economy, formally signed an agreement to set up a joint commission to negotiate settlement of \$12 million in claims by American citizens against the Egyptian government. This will clear the way for the Overseas Private Investment Corp. to provide American government insurance for American money here.

Egyptian and Saudi Arabian officials have expressed strong interest in having large American banks operate here as a channel for the oil revenues that Arab producers are being encouraged to invest here.

## Forests Returning to Iceland, Denuded Since 16th Century

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, July 16 (UPI)—Iceland is beginning to grow forests, something most Icelanders have never seen. To them, lumber, like other building materials, is something "manufactured" far across the sea.

They have been reared with the belief that trees cannot grow in this humid, windswept land—apart from a few carefully nurtured and modest specimens in urban yards.

In the last few years, however, it has been demonstrated that certain strains of northern species—particularly from Alaska—thrive in Iceland, and some small stands have taken hold. Heartened by the experience, chief forester Hakon Bjarnason recently placed a bulk order for Sitka spruce seed.

In Office Since '65

The prospect is for a transformation of the currently treeless Icelandic landscape. Probably more than any other man, Mr. Bjarnason, since 1955 the country's second holder of the forestry post, is responsible for this.

He points out that when the Vikings came in the 9th century, 80 per cent of the vegetated land of Iceland was covered with rather scrubby native birch. There were a few species of willow, but otherwise whatever tree species once grew here had been wiped out by the ice ages and, because of the island's remoteness, had not returned.

Because the birches provided fuel and, to a limited extent, building material, they were increasingly depleted. But in Mr. Bjarnason's view, the real disaster began in the 16th century when the king of Spain sent some knitted wool garments to Henry VIII of England. This inspired the woolen textile industries of Britain and the Netherlands, and led to a pressing demand for wool.

The forests of the Scottish Highlands and the rolling slopes of Iceland gave way to pastures and today sheep rule the landscape.

Fences are rare and limits on the pasturing land nonexistent.

## Rabin Terms Guarantee to End Raids Impossible

JEERUSALEM, July 16 (Reuters)—Premier Yitzhak Rabin said today that nobody could guarantee to stop Arab guerrilla raids into Israel.

Winding up a debate in the Knesset (parliament) on a report on last May's guerrilla attack in the northern town of Maalot in which 21 young Israelis died, Mr. Rabin said that everything was being done to stop infiltration.

The report by an investigative committee was critical of security arrangements and said the government was not fully informed when it ordered the storming of a Maalot school in which three guerrillas were holding 90 young Israelis hostage.

Among Israel's efforts to halt further raids were the sealing of its borders as far as was possible, organizing against intrusion and striking at guerrillas, Mr. Rabin said.

## King Hussein To See Sadat On Guerrillas

Jordan Seeks Amity With Palestinians

CAIRO, July 16 (Reuters)—Jordan's King Hussein arrives in Alexandria today on a three-day visit to Egypt with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat means of reconciling Jordan and the Palestinian guerrilla organizations.

Both leaders have been trying in recent weeks to iron out differences among Arab states in preparation for the resumption of the Geneva Middle East peace conference, possibly in the autumn.

The talks are also aimed at setting the stage for a meeting in the next six weeks of leaders of Egypt, Jordan, Syria and the Palestinians, and preparing the full-scale gathering of Arab heads of state scheduled for Sept. 3 in Rabat, Morocco.

This meeting within six weeks would be the first direct encounter between King Hussein and Palestinian guerrilla leaders since bitter fighting in Jordan in September, 1970.

Jordan-Israel Front

In their talks, which are to start tomorrow morning, President Sadat and King Hussein are expected to deal with the situation on the Jordan-Israel front, where no military action has taken place since 1967.

The U.S. State Department announced a few days ago that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was expected to conduct a series of discussions shortly with Middle East leaders.

The next move in Mr. Kissinger's consultations could be to probe the possibilities of reaching an accord on the Jordan-Israel front, the State Department said.

During the talks here—held at the invitation of President Sadat—King Hussein is expected to brief the Egyptian leader on his visits last week to Kuwait and other Persian Gulf states.

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## 8 Feared Killed By an Avalanche On Mont Blanc

CHAMONIX, France, July 16 (AP)—An avalanche of snow and ice today swept eight French mountain climbers into a crevasse at the foot of a glacier on Mont Blanc. Helicopters, mountain guides and dogs sought the party, but officials said there was no hope of finding anyone alive.

A group of six teen-agers from a vacation camp of the nationalized electricity company, accompanied by two mountain guides, set out from a refuge hut soon after dawn to climb the north face of a secondary peak called the Mont Blanc du Tacul which rises to 4,248 meters. Two girls were in the party.

About two hours later, ice pin- nacles from the glacier, weakened by recent changeable weather of sun and rain, crashed down on the mountaineers, touching off the slide of unstable snowfields.

A guard at the Chamonix refuge saw the party swept away and covered by the avalanche. Traces of blood and ropes trailing in the snow led the rescue teams to the point where the eight were buried. The crevasse was covered with seven to eight meters of packed snow, making the search for bodies difficult.

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By Hebe Dorsey

**ROME, July 16 (REX).—Furs in**  
Rome are so wildly extravagant this season that it takes annap and sundries to be hiding while Rome burns. Here is a country in deep economic trouble, mail stacked up by the ton, and the currency on the verge of collapse. Yet, nothing it seems, is rich enough for the Italian furrier's blood. Certainly, mink, shagreened sable, gilded reticewants, layers of hare, pink over mink, sable over mink and then, the final flourish, a coat of gold and silver taffeta linings and uppers over lush mink and sable evening coats.

It is hard to understand the new twist in the Italian fur scene. Few one knows about the Fenil phenomenon. Paris designer Karl Lagerfeld did such a great job of the fur industry in the United States and to the whole fashion world. It is not that they've lacked fur artisans. But now, they are drawing out of the woodwork with so much talent, so many ideas that even a couture salon, like the House of Givenchy, is bound to become a strong fashion center again.

The general look is big, almost bulky and layered to death. Jackets look better than sweaters, coats, which tend to get out of hand. There are short, square-topped fur mufflers over the shoulders. Lots of good wool with the longer skirts. The colors, champagne or pale gray, keep all this in a dreamlike mood. Fenil does not show until Thursday.

**Thivoli's Talent.**  
The most exciting talent so far was Carlo Thivoli, 36, who has gone away out with new fur patterns. His opening consisted of delightful, young rabbit skirts made of bits and pieces and assembled again, puzzle-like, to look like checks, plaids or a herringbone pattern. The shape: high-waisted, fully flared skirts with occasional fur suspenders. When he

[illegible]

The most popular piece of costume jewelry here is a dainty shell, hanging from a string-thin gold choker. The best bargain in town is still shoes but that

**Tivoli's skirts  
of knit mink  
and Persian  
lamb for fall.**



By David Stevens

ORANGE, France, July 16 (IHT).—The Orange Festival came of age this year with its one-time-only production of Richard Strauss's "Salome." unique in the literal sense that there will be no second performance and in the artistic sense that it was an experience that could not quite be duplicated elsewhere.

of the composer's late scores, and the text came through with notable clarity.

The National played for Kempe with subtlety and attention to detail—the winds especially seemed more exposed than they would in an orchestra pit—but responded with ample power when Kempe finally called for it in the final scene.

### Social Message

The Viennese stage director, Alfred Wopman, seemed concerned with filling the large playing area with movement, which he sometimes did effectively—sometimes not so convincingly—as with some frantic rushing up and down stairs for Herod. He invented a group of people, seemingly poor masses, huddled around the edge of the palace, who were to listen to Johannsen's denunciations of the immoral tone of Herod's court. At the end it was they, not the guards, who responded to Herod's call for someone to kill Salome, and they then invaded the palace as the final chorus. The effect was a bit dubious suggestion of a social message where one is hardly needed or intended.

The Théâtre Antique also has its singular acoustical properties, distinctly favorable to *vis-à-vis* the orchestra. And in this case, the French Radin's Orchestre National was under the knowing and delicate control of Rudolf Kempe. The net result was unlike anything "Salome" could be in a closed theater, *lyric*, which generally all but the most powerful voices are swallowed up in Strauss's dense orchestral fabric. Here, the music has the transparency and airiness of one

Rysonek was a stunning Salome, singing in the important upper range with power, cutting brilliance and a touch of wildness, while her dance was, for the most part, fetchingly seductive. It is not often that a leading dramatic tenor cares to bother with Herod, but Vickers showed how effective it can be, giving the tetrach's decadence an undercurrent of former substance and

precise menace, as well as reminding that this unpleasant man has some languidly beautiful things to sing. Ruth Hesse's Herodias—well shared with her spouse as the most ornate of Jean-Claude Sotte's lavish costumes—was suitably sung and acted—while Thomas Stewart was an intense Jokanaan, but vocally severely taxed by the holy man's most fervent utterances. Horst Laubenthal's clear lyric tenor and Marga Schiml's rich mezzo represented lavish casting as Nar-  
roth and the page.

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 1958

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, July 16 (UPI)—Among the attractions of the fourth "Paris en Film" festival at the Musee d'Art Decoratif through Aug. 17 are films by René Clair and Sergei Eisenstein.

Clair's "Voyage Through Time" made in 1926 with Albert Diezendorf starring, has not been re-released for years for reasons that Clair has not made public. He has now withdrawn his objections and a print of the film has been shipped from London for exhibition at the Grand Palais de Marsou to-morrow.

On the same program will be "Romance Sentimentale," a film on which Sergei Eisenstein collaborated during a visit to Paris in 1929.

At that time, Eisenstein was to leave from the Soviet studios traveling around Europe, lecturing at universities and studying the then new technique of making films with sound. Jesse Lasky, production chief of Gladiolus, invited him to go to Hollywood to work—but his wife, waiting to sign the contract, Eisenstein signed himself short of cash. Hence, the Paris-made film: Eisenstein and his assistant, Grigori Alexandrov, met a Russian refugee, Mira Giry, who wanted to become a singer—she was married to a Paris Jeweler who was willing to finance a short-sound film, starring his wife. Eisenstein worked out the script about a woman singing nostalgic Russian songs while a storm raged in the background, questioned the upheaval that had cast her adrift. He spent 10 days at the Tobis Klangfilm studio in Spunay devising ways of using sound. He composed some beautiful

Another reality to be seen at the festival, "Nauf Garçons - The Coward" was also directed by George Armitage in 1977, starring William Fichtel in the first time. Also featured are Les Comptons de la chanson, who act as comedians Phil on her first U.S.

Another segment of the festival programs is dedicated to film about Paris monuments and districts.

In the section on art and artists are Jean Mitry's "Chopin," Franju's "Modern Style in Paris," Jacques Barlès's "Désordre à 20 ans" (in which Juliette Greco, Brigitte Vian and Antoine Artaud appear), Jacques Prévert's "Paris, Mange Son Pain" and Françoise Furdie's "Le Paris de Robert Doisneau."

Then there is Paris seen through Jean-Luc Godard, Eric Rohmer, Jean Rouch and Alberts Cavalié, and in "Rien Que les Heures"

"Tour de Chaîne" is Fane's story, recorded by newspaper cameras from 1886 to the Liberation. Paris in the last four years is to be seen in "Place de la Concorde" by Tour Drahos, "Canal Saint Martin" by Edouard Marcus, "ville à Vendre" by Miroglio-Moreau, W.J.P. Bonneau by "Premier Combat" by J.P. Bonneau and "Réve de Fane et de Verre" by Ruth Barry.

(Festival screenings take place daily at 5 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. except on Mondays. The full program is available at the Musée, 108 Rue de Rivoli, Paris 1er.)

By William Weaver

**FIESOLE**, Italy, July 16 (UPI)—Eight kilometers uphill from Florence is Fiesole, a community with proud traditions and an independent spirit. Its citizens often make a point of saying they are not Florentines.

One of Fiesole's boasts—and justified one—is its summer festival, now in its 27th year. It would be logical to consider the state Fiesolana (Fiesole Summer) a rival to Florence's more renowned Maggio Musicale. While the two festivals do occasionally overlap, more often than not they complement one another.

The Maggio, in general, concentrates on big-scale events and productions of operas and ballets, symphony concerts, musical and choral works. The main part of the Fiesole festival is devoted to chamber programs and recitals. This year, for example, there is a program with an impressive array of artists including Severino Gazzanoni, Karl Richter and Paorteller.

But, though meant to have  
ide, popular appeal, the festiv  
es not program only safe clas  
us. There are concerts devoted  
the Second School of Vienna  
kind of autobiography-recit  
all composer Sylvano Bussot  
id—last night—a concert dedi  
ed entirely to two young-Tu  
a composers: Romano Petri

(born in Florence in 1888) and Gaetano Gianni-Luporini (born Lucca in 1936). Both musicians have won prizes; their talents have been recognized. But occasions to hear new music in Italy remain rare, and so this Festival concert was doubly welcome.

Of the works presented, Fazzoli's two pieces for male chorus and a cappella made the deepest impression. Both "Est Silentium in Caelo" and "Dixitque Fiat" were specially written for the Coralado Polyphonic Group of Arequipa which performed them here, under Pasco Cori. They are intense, bravura works, which

young, extraordinary, almost  
obnoxious handled with skill and  
passion. Pessatti is already  
master of choral writing. His  
piece "Melos" for piano and  
strings was deft and engaging.  
Gianni Lupatini's two works  
both like "Melos" world pre-  
miered, display similar in-  
telligence and ability, if—at le-  
ast on first hearing—a somewhat in-  
defined musical personality. The  
second piece, "Metamorfosi," for  
cello and various instruments  
including the xylophone, has  
some haunting juxtapositions  
and timbres. It is a piece one would  
gladly hear again.

In addition to the chorus, there were other performers, notably the Piccola Orchestra d'Arch. Fiorentina conducted by Giovanni Tansini.

# Th

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## The Kissinger Case

When Sen. J. William Fulbright emerged from the closed hearing of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the secretary of state's relationship with wiretap activities, he asked newsmen why the media were so interested in the matter. And he had his own possible answer: "It could be part of an effort to unseat Dr. Kissinger. I wonder if they're getting at détente by getting at Dr. Kissinger?"

It is a possible answer, but in all probability only a partial one. The charges against the secretary may well be, as the senator described them, "a tempest in a teapot," but it is one which reflects, in its own way, the much larger tempest of Watergate, and the mood in the country and among newsmen which Watergate created. It is quite plausible that there are those who would take advantage of that mood to attempt to discredit a policy they dislike—but that is also true of Watergate itself. It certainly does not follow that Watergate was the creation of such an attempt.

Among the inevitable by-products of the unholy practices revealed in the wake of the Watergate break-in is a broad skepticism about public officials, and an almost equal skepticism about the use of the term "national interest" to cloak or excuse those practices. This attitude did not spring wholly from Watergate; it has been developing ever since the U-2 episode in Eisenhower's administration, and reached a climax with the national distaste for Vietnam. Watergate only focused the aura of

suspicion on a group of living individuals, associated with the Nixon administration.

Within this aura, a premium has been placed upon the investigative journalism that was so largely responsible for bringing out the facts and implications of Watergate. That this can—and too often does—degenerate into a competitive game of cops-and-robbers within the media is another by-product of the show in the center ring.

All of this was injected into a situation in which the United States—and Mr. Kissinger—were involved in delicate and difficult negotiations, moving toward goals that many Americans opposed, for reasons which may often be contradictory, or at least very varied: fear of the Soviet Union, disapproval of its government, mistrust of the motives of Washington.

It seems likely, now, that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee will give Mr. Kissinger the clean bill of health he has asked; President Nixon has assumed full responsibility for the wiretaps that are in question. The secretary of state himself will probably thus be able to conduct foreign affairs without personal handicaps. But the Watergate mood does infect this aspect of government, as it does all the rest, and the difficulties of achieving the success of the many fine initiatives that Washington has made in foreign relations are thereby compounded. The chief consolation for those who recognize the absolute necessity of such initiatives is that, so far, they have moved faster, and in better directions, than the Watergate ball-and-chain might seem to permit.

## Greece Gift to Cyprus

In a letter to the President of Greece dated July 6, Archbishop Makarios accused the military rulers in Athens of planning to murder him and furnished what he called "irrefutable" evidence that Greek officers commanding the Cyprus National Guard were plotting with EOKA underground forces to overthrow his government. He demanded that Greece recall the 650 officers.

Athens either stalled or refused the archbishop's request. The result was the tragic event of Monday, which threatens to ignite not only civil war in Cyprus but conflagration between Greece and Turkey that could destroy NATO's southern flank and carry the seeds of a wider, multinational conflict.

The situation on Cyprus and the fate of President Makarios remain unclear; but there can be no doubt that the responsibility for this barbaric putsch rests with the squalid military dictatorship in Greece. Gen. Ioannides and his faceless henchmen consciously and deliberately condoned aggression against another country in direct violation of the pledge that they reaffirmed only last month in NATO's Atlantic declaration.

It is almost beyond belief that the Greek officers would attempt to install as President of Cyprus one Nikos Sampson, confessed murderer, professional bully boy and fanatical supporter of Enosis (union with Greece). This action leaves no doubt that the goal of the coup against President Makarios is in

fact the union with mainland Greece which the archbishop long ago abandoned as unrealistic in the face of Turkish opposition.

Enosis is indeed an unrealistic objective and the first move in that direction by the usurpers in Nicosia is certain to bring a military reaction from Turkey that will shatter the fragile peace between Greek and Turkish Cypriots, maintained for the last 10 years by a UN force.

Clearly the first goal of American, allied and UN diplomacy must be to prevent war between Greece and Turkey. Unless that can be headed off, the whole volatile Eastern Mediterranean could blow up. The UN is unquestionably the place for the legitimate government of Cyprus to bring its case against Greece and Greece's agents on the island.

Once the immediate crisis is passed there may be time for serious rethinking on the part of the State Department and especially the Pentagon about the wisdom of propping up with economic assistance and modern military hardware a regime in Athens that has buried freedom, tortured its citizens and now has committed aggression against another country.

What has happened on Cyprus dramatizes the bankruptcy of a cynical U.S. policy toward Greece. After that tragedy it should be more difficult for American policy makers to argue that the tyranny in Greece is strictly a problem for the Greeks to resolve.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Talking of Oil

With quiet deliberation, the world's major oil-consuming countries are discovering an impressive—if belated—readiness to cooperate in devising contingency plans for dealing with any future oil shortages. Against the gloomy forebodings of last winter, the progress made in the 12-member energy coordination group, meeting in Brussels, is unexpectedly encouraging.

The French attitude toward collective emergency pooling arrangements remains to be clarified, but there are signs that the rigid standoffish posture adopted by former French Foreign Minister Jobert at last February's Washington energy conference is not being maintained so adamantly by the new French government. Until a deal is actually struck, however, it would be foolhardy to assume that the long-elusive unity of oil consumers is at last within grasp.

The progress already made consists of a general acceptance among the 12 member-states (not including France) of the principle that allocations from an emergency pool should be linked with specific measures to curtail consumption should any shortage develop.

The national delegations also seem close to accord that each country has the obligation

to develop an agreed measure of oil self-sufficiency—ability to sustain zero oil imports, if necessary, through stockpiling. Yet to be decided are the precise targets for self-sufficiency—say, a 60-to-90-day reserve supply—and the degree of shortfall that would trigger emergency pooling arrangements.

If successfully concluded and implemented, these accords would do much to minimize the vulnerability of the industrial world to any general or selective boycott from the oil producers, such as occurred at the height of the Arab-Israeli war last autumn. So far, the consuming nations' efforts toward consensus seem to have been accomplished without stirring resentment or bitterness from the producers, who formerly bristled at any suggestions that the consumers might band together to confront the producers as a group. Part of the reason seems to be the dawning realization among the producing nations that security and continuity of supply is in their interests, as well as in the consumers'.

As a result, it is now beginning to appear that the economic distress caused by oil price rises is becoming more dangerous to the industrial world than the prospect of boycott.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

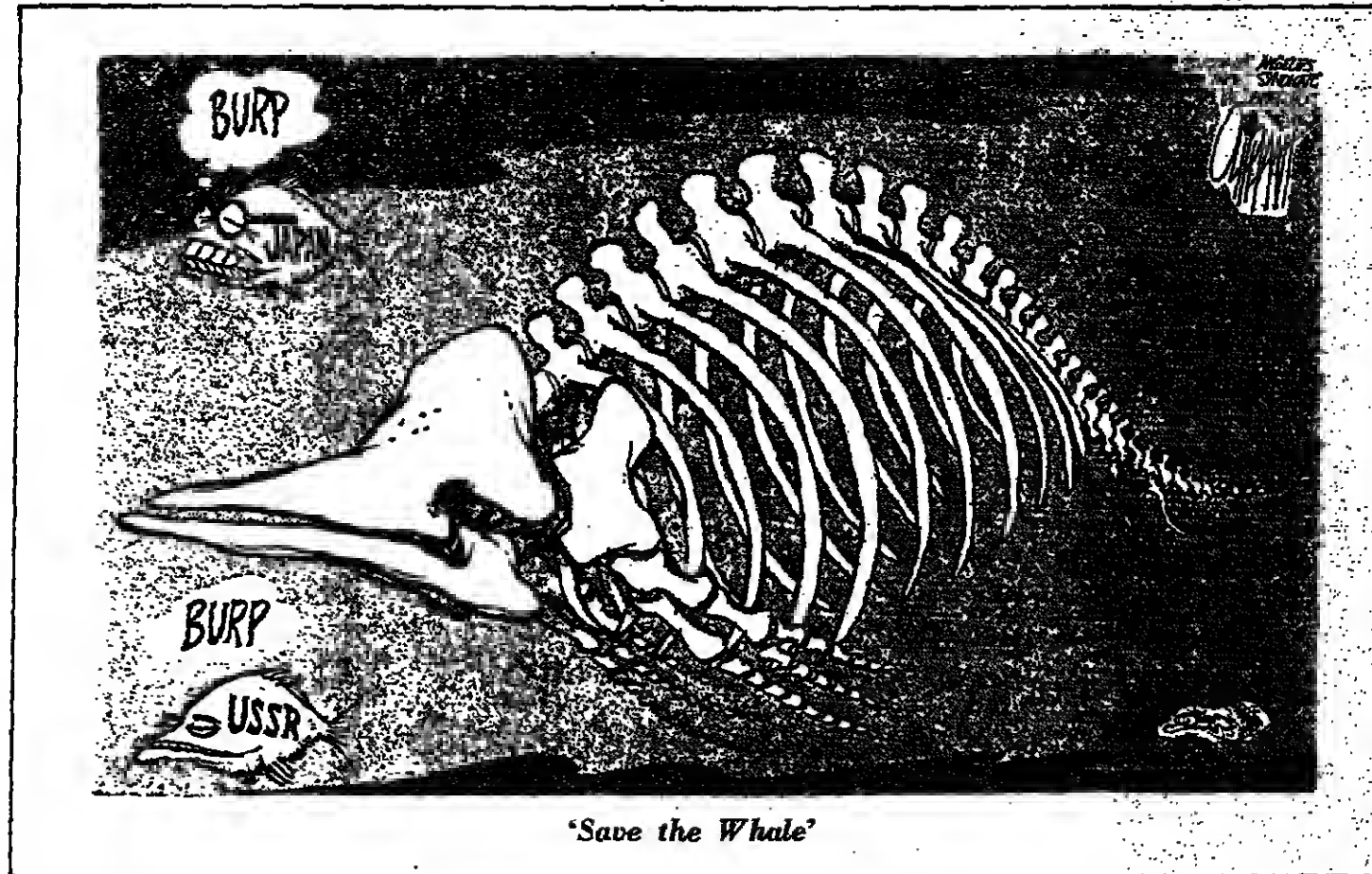
## In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 17, 1899  
LONDON—Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who is now at home at Rottingdean, contrasting after his severe illness on the other side of the Atlantic, has met with an unfortunate accident that has somewhat retarded his recovery. He was recently bitten by a dog on the thumb of the right hand. A tendency to inflammation that afterwards ensued was sufficient to require his carrying the arm in a sling.

Fifty Years Ago

July 17, 1914  
NEW YORK—Babe Ruth, champion home run hitter, most valuable player, and so forth, has made a bid for additional laurels by jumping into the lead in the American League batting race. Babe bounded from fifth to first place during the week and now rests on the top rung with a batting average of .375, two points ahead of Big Ed, of Chicago, his closest competitor. At present the Babe has a total of 26 home runs.



## U.S. Envoys: They Only Wait Who Also Serve

By C. L. Sulzberger

JERUSALEM, Saudi Arabia.—It is startling to recall that 50 years ago the United States, which is now the world's most diplomatically involved nation, had no adequate foreign service. Only in July, 1924, when the act sponsored by Rep. John Jacob Rogers of Massachusetts became law, did today's efficient system of representation develop.

The idea of having regular foreign envoys was always somewhat repugnant to most Americans who were imbued with a romantic conception of isolation from the nasty outside world from which they and their ancestors had fled. A Department of Foreign Affairs was created in 1781 by the revolutionary government which had to enlist aid abroad and finally to negotiate peace. In 1789 this was reorganized into the State Department.

For years its representatives were appointed on the basis of a political spoils system. In 1795, the thought of merit as a qualification was first legally acknowledged. In 1906 and 1909 subsequent acts gave civil service status to those serving in foreign missions.

### Need and Merit

However, it was only with the Rogers Act that the existing diplomatic and consular services were joined into a single foreign service which admitted qualified applicants after examination and then assigned and promoted them according to need and merit. By establishing a uniform scale of salaries and representation allowances (always far too stingy) it became possible for individuals without private means to serve the State Department.

One useful result of the wedding of diplomatic and consular officials into the same career service was that it opened doors to the highest office to competent consuls who would otherwise have been prevented from playing active policy-making roles. An outstanding example has been Robert Murphy, a former vice-consul in Munich when the Rogers Act became effective. He subsequently rose to the rank of ambassador and undersecretary of state.

Had there been no Rogers Act or its equivalent, the United States would be in no position to play its extraordinarily active role in international affairs today. In 1924 the United States had only 122 persons in its diplomatic service—plus 511 consular officials including Murphy. Now the foreign service numbers 3,290. In 1924 Washington was represented by 24 small diplomatic and consular posts abroad. Today we have 129 embassies alone.

The trend began by the Rogers

act has not, however, been completed. At the time of its enactment only 35 per cent of our missions abroad were under career diplomats. Now 88 per cent of the far larger number of missions are headed by career officers; yet that figure means 33 per cent of our embassies are under non-career envoys. In other words, the spoils system is still far from dead.

The American public was recently shocked to learn as part of the fallout from the Watergate scandal how drastically and diplomatically posts overseas have been peddled about by political influence merchants and fund raisers. Some of the resulting appointments have ranged from embarrassing to well-nigh catastrophic.

However, it cannot be forgotten that certain of our non-career ambassadors have been among

the most distinguished public servants the United States ever produced and rank with such early amateur envoys as Benjamin Franklin and John Jay. Nevertheless, while always saving space for specially qualified non-career ambassadors, it seems only just that the implied intentions of the Rogers Act should be fully carried out. Each and every post abroad should be open to members of the career foreign service with adequate pay and allowances to maintain even the costliest embassy out of public funds.

### Coined Posts

As things stand, the most luxurious positions are most coveted by beneficiaries of the spoils system. Likewise, the most difficult and dangerous positions are always awarded to career diplo-

## Talk With Yassir Arafat

By Arnaud de Borchgrave

BEIRUT.—After accompanying Jewish King Hussein on his tumultuous tour of the Palestinian refugee camps at Bagdad, Newsweek senior editor Arnaud de Borchgrave flew to Beirut for a rare interview with Yassir Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). He met the guerrilla leader outside the Lebanese capital at an apartment complex where fedayeen armed with Russian-made sub-machine guns stood guard. Highlights of their talk:

De Borchgrave: There is much talk in Arab capitals that Egypt, Syria, Jordan and the PLO will form a common diplomatic front to face the Israelis at negotiations in Geneva. This would imply a reconciliation between the PLO and Jordan's King Hussein. Is this desirable?

Arafat: In our last PLO assembly we took the decision to form a common Syrian-Egyptian-Palestinian front, but we didn't mention Jordan because it did not take part in the October war.

Q. Do you rule out Jordan?

A. No, I didn't say that. But anything will have to be reduced and a new decision taken.

Q. And on what basis could you agree to include Jordan in your common front?

A. On the basis of King Hussein's official recognition of the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian

people. He would also have to agree to carry out the 1970 Cairo agreement.

### Q. Meaning?

A. Meaning the recognition of the Palestinians' right to their own right to work and struggle in all fields to regain our land—political, military, the organization and mobilization of our people in Jordan.

Q. When I toured Palestinian camps with King Hussein earlier this week I was astonished by the dedication and the thousands of people shouting pro-Hussein slogans. Doesn't this seem to indicate that he holds at least one of the keys to a solution?

A. Our people have a big heart. That's one of their principal characteristics.

Q. But the Palestinians I saw and heard were shouting, "We are your men, Hussein." Doesn't that prove that he, too, is representative?

A. They simply meant that they wanted to return to the West Bank and not stay as refugees in these camps.

### Q. How do you feel about Hussein?

A. There is nothing personal between us. But don't forget the big crime he committed in 1970 and 1971 when 25,000 Palestinians were killed and wounded in terrible massacres. Even President Nixon described this period as the most dangerous days of the last two years of his presidency—which means the United States was involved in it.

Q. All Arab leaders I have talked with recently told me they thought guerrilla warfare against Israeli civilians had become counterproductive in terms of achieving a Palestinian state. They say that if the PLO began arguing for peaceful coexistence between Israel and a Palestinian state, this would remove the pretext Israel has not to negotiate with the PLO. What do you think?

A. This theory is atrocious. And we don't make war against civilians. Those who have fallen were the victims of Israeli arrogance and stubbornness.

### Q. You mean guerrilla raids inside Israel will continue?

A. We have no choice. For 26 years we have been treated as numbers by a UN relief committee. We aren't even recognized by the UN. Until our armed resistance manifested itself, we had no identity, no national character. We were stateless and there was a concerted plan to force us to melt into the local society all over the Middle East. The gun... has made our people regain a lot we had lost since 1948. Our heroic struggle has enabled us to become the most important number in the Middle East equation.

## The Press And the 'Opposition'

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON.—Like it or not, the press has become an issue—and a source of controversy—in the conflict over Watergate and impeachment.

From both political flanks, urgent warnings have been sent that whenever and however Mr. Nixon's case is disposed of, the press's turn will come next. "It scares me to hear the number of people who really want some controls put on the press," says a conservative friend from Idaho. "You will be fighting for your civil liberties for the rest of this century like you've never had to fight before," says a liberal from New York, "and I'm not certain you'll win."

How did the press get into this role? Well, the traditions of investigative journalism in America are old ones. In America, Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein of The Washington Post were following the footsteps of generations of police reporters when they began scouting on their own among the witnesses, the victims and perpetrators of the Watergate crime and cover-up.

As their original stories (viewed skeptically by many other reporters) were confirmed and the enormity of the case became clear, the huge forces of modern electronic and print journalism descended on the President and his men.

Pack journalism always produces excesses, whether the story is a war, a campaign or a scandal. But there is something else that explains why the press has not been able to preserve its neutrality in this struggle. And that is, very simply, that the political opposition—the Democratic party—has defected in its role as an opposition.

### Clammed Up

Ever since impeachment became a possibility, the responsible leaders of the Democratic party have clammed up tight. Their reasons for doing so are clear. They are acutely aware that since a Democratic Congress is literally sitting in judgment on a Republican President, the Democratic party's public "any indication they are prejudging the case for partisan reasons."

But the silence Democratic leaders have adopted in their quest for nonpartisanship has left it to the press to provide the commentary—and, on occasion, the rebuttal to the vigorous efforts by Mr. Nixon and his allies to shape public opinion to his own ends.

Thus, when the Judiciary Committee Democrats refused to open its hearings to coverage, reporters were forced to use leaked and unattributed information to give the "real" story. Kennedy's opposition to the proceedings—that that provided, so eagerly, by presidential lawyer James B. Beahm, Jr.—was a result, the press has become—as Pat Buchanan and other White House critics note—a party to the dispute over leaked testimony, not a neutral referee.

Unfortunately, this habit of the political opposition—Kennedy's and Johnson's—has become a pattern in American public affairs. During the Vietnam debate in the 1960s, it was not the Republican party leaders who challenged the assumptions and facts underlying the policies of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson. The Republicans wrapped themselves in logs of bipartisanship, just as the Democrats now are making vows of nonpartisanship.

Modern presidents are happy to exploit this habit, knowing it is easier to win a public relations battle with the press than a political war with the opposition party. Mr. Nixon refuses even to allow his advisers to testify before committees of the Democratic Congress, while encouraging them to engage reporters in debate at press conferences and on television panel shows.

Recent presidents have been positively chummy with the non-partisan leaders of the political opposition—Kennedy, Johnson and Johnson's palsy-walsy relationship with the late Everett Dirksen and Mr. Nixon's courtship of Mike Mansfield. At the same time, they have carried on public vendettas against "opposition" journalists.

Who elected David Halberstam to run our Vietnam policy? Kennedy demanded of The New York Times, "Are you running for something?" Mr. Nixon asked Dan Rather, "Of course, is that no elected any journalist to anything. But where are those who were elected to provide opposition to the President? Where is the opposition party? They're busy being bipartisan or non-partisan. And it's their defection that has cost the press in the unaccountable role it plays."

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## Bundesbank Says Aim Remains Tight Money

FRANKFURT, July 16 (Reuters).—The Bundesbank's credit policy continues to be kept tight, according to a monetary expansion within narrow limits in accordance with anti-inflation fight, the central bank said today in its latest monthly report. The Bundesbank said the partial easing of liquidity decided at its central meeting two weeks ago is a short-term measure which cannot be interpreted as a basic change in its policy line. In another report, the Bundesbank said new domestic orders for investment goods (excluding less) raw materials and consumer goods were higher in May in the average for the previous months while export orders from the March-April level. Overall May domestic orders slightly over the previous two

## Italy's Deficit Hits a Record

ROME, July 16 (Reuters).—Italian Budget Minister Antonio Martino said today his country's deficit of payments deficit published between April and May a record 1,000 billion lire (6 billion). He revealed the figure to a parliamentary committee at the start of a debate on a tough anti-inflation package designed to take 3,000 billion lire out of economy over the next year. Mr. Martino said the deficit improved slightly during the month and the early part of July. Earlier, Foreign Trade Minister Amintore Fanfani said Italy's "right-trade deficit for the first six months of this year amounts to nearly 3,350 billion lire, more than the entire 1973 total." Mr. Martino said the May deficit, at 870 billion lire, was more than the average deficit recorded for the previous four months. Mr. Martino, a Socialist, defended the government's taxation measures, which trade unions and the powerful Communist party are attacking as socially unjust. He said that the prevention of inflation was the cardinal point of the government's program, which was announced a week ago and must be verified in practice within 60 days.

## Telephone Levy Up 50% in U.K.

LONDON, July 16 (AP).—The British post office today said the price of most dialled telephone calls is to go up 50 per cent. The post office said rental charges for telephones will be raised by 75 pence a quarter. One of the planned increases in telephone charges will take effect next month and some in December, the post office said. The increases will produce an additional £144 million in revenue a year.

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## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

### Pacific Coast Coin Mart Wins Suit

A state district court judge in Dallas has dismissed charges brought by the Texas state attorney general's office alleging that Pacific Coast Coin Exchange was selling unregistered securities and engaging in deceptive, misleading or fraudulent practices in the sale of \$1,000 face-amount bags of silver coins through margin-account contracts. Officials at the California-based coin broker say the court's decision allows Pacific Coast to seek compensation from the state related to the legal expenses and other costs incurred as a result of the April 18 restraining order that halted selling of the margin-account contracts in Texas. The New York State attorney general's office has obtained a temporary restraining order against Pacific Coast's operations in New York. That order was based on charges similar to the allegations made in the Texas action.

### U.S. Make Auto Sales Slump

U.S. automakers' domestic sales rate in the early July period slumped 28 per cent from last year's pace, but analysts cautioned the comparison was distorted by effects of dealer sales-incentive contests. During the July 1-10 period, automakers sold 175,796 cars, down from 214,918 last year. Analysts say that despite the distortions, the sales level is in line

with expectations and indicates the automakers' prognosis of a slow rebound from last winter's disastrous decline is still correct. Ford's sales rate for the period was 49 per cent behind last year. But the precipitous decline reflects both a sales contest which ended July 10 last year, which sent Ford sales to a record a year ago, and a contest which ended June 30 of this year, which apparently "borrowed" sales from the early July period, leaving the Ford figures depressed by a double impact, according to one analyst. Deliveries of General Motors cars, which have been most hurt by the sales slump this year, were about 16 per cent behind last year's rate. Last year, its Buick and Oldsmobile divisions both ended big contests June 30, and as a result their early July sales were unusually low last year. Chrysler's sales rate was about 32 per cent behind last year, and American Motors fell 49 per cent.

### U.K. Orders Monopoly Study

The British government has ordered a monopoly investigation of the insulated electric wire and cable industry. The major companies in the electric wire and cable industry are British Insulated Callenders Cables, General Electric Co. Ltd., Delta Enfield Cables Ltd. and Pirelli General Cable Works Ltd. The commission has been asked to report on the situation within two years.

Bentley		Continental Illinois		Koppers	
1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)...	689.0 812.7	Revenue (millions)...	421.5 419.3	Revenue (millions)...	224.2 185.9
Profits (millions)...	20.5 18.1	Profits (millions)...	1.24 1.13	Profits (millions)...	17.33 9.44
Per Share	1.26 1.10	Per Share	0.215 0.193	Per Share	2.86 1.47
First Half		First Half		First Half	
Revenue (millions)...	1,040.0 1,040.0	Revenue (millions)...	645.7 413.3	Revenue (millions)...	382.9 332.2
Profits (millions)...	54.8 48.9	Profits (millions)...	2.63 2.39	Profits (millions)...	26.32 12.2
Per Share	3.39 2.95	Per Share	0.457 0.404	Per Share	4.51 2.11
BankAmerica Corp.		Crane Co.		North American Phillips	
1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)...	456.06 447.9	Revenue (millions)...	306.2 239.9	Revenue (millions)...	249.1 186.7
Profits (millions)...	0.81 0.59	Profits (millions)...	15.75 5.33	Profits (millions)...	11.17 9.24
Per Share	0.82 0.59	Per Share	3.10 1.01	Per Share	1.09 1.04
First Half		First Half		First Half	
Revenue (millions)...	411.16 495.28	Revenue (millions)...	157.5 135.3	Revenue (millions)...	438.9 359.9
Profits (millions)...	1.81 1.38	Profits (millions)...	6.41 4.54	Profits (millions)...	17.79 15.26
Per Share	1.114 0.9658	Per Share	23.9 7.99	Per Share	1.74 1.71
First Half		First Half		First Half	
Revenue (millions)...	1,161.6 1,161.6	Revenue (millions)...	564.1 454.9	Revenue (millions)...	181.7 143.3
Profits (millions)...	1.62 1.40	Profits (millions)...	32.9 7.99	Profits (millions)...	2.24 9.36
Per Share	1.62 1.40	Per Share	4.50 1.51	Per Share	0.07 0.26
Chase Manhattan		First National Boston		Polaroid	
1974	1973	1974	1973	1974	1973
Revenue (millions)...	444.5 438.2	Revenue (millions)...	145.8 124.4	Revenue (millions)...	328.5 279.6
Profits (millions)...	14.39 11.20	Profits (millions)...	1.21 1.02	Profits (millions)...	12.11 19.62
Per Share	0.432 0.375	Per Share	0.108 0.102	Per Share	0.37 0.60
First Half		First Half		First Half	
Revenue (millions)...	874.4 478.3	Revenue (millions)...	27.84 32.68	Revenue (millions)...	476.3 400.6
Profits (millions)...	2.73 2.45	Profits (millions)...	2.31 1.96	Profits (millions)...	14.5 12.2
Per Share	0.864 0.768	Per Share	0.2619 0.2368	Per Share	0.96 0.79
First Half		First Half		First Half	
Revenue (millions)...	1,453.0 1,300.0	Revenue (millions)...	66.7 61.9	Revenue (millions)...	903.4 768.7
Profits (millions)...	36.79 44.16	Profits (millions)...	18.79 13.43	Profits (millions)...	26.7 22.9
Per Share	2.00 1.51	Per Share	1.09 0.85	Per Share	1.78 1.48
Continental Can		GAF			
1974	1973	1974	1973		
Revenue (millions)...	771.5 685.1	Revenue (millions)...	247.9 203.5		
Profits (millions)...	37.91 37.76	Profits (millions)...	10.82 7.72		
Per Share	1.29 0.93	Per Share	0.72 0.50		
First Half		First Half			
Revenue (millions)...	1,453.0 1,300.0	Revenue (millions)...	463.7 406.0		
Profits (millions)...	36.79 44.16	Profits (millions)...	18.79 13.43		
Per Share	2.00 1.51	Per Share	1.09 0.85		

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ACROSS	50 She-bear: Sp.	25 Clerical headress
1 Mail staple	52 Famous sleeping-stone	26 Bob of "The Rivals"
5 Oleate	61 Noble	27 Does palmistry
10 Feminine suffix	62 Thomas or Boy	28 Arson or speculation
11 Wings	63 Turkish title	30 Pipe or house
13 Soul	64 Inter —	32 Enteratio
16 Muddy up	65 Develop	33 Prayer
17 Minnelli	66 Connery	34 Dodge
18 " — the pity—"	67 " — fingered dawo"	35 Adjust again
19 Notion: Prefix	68 Tears dower: Var.	37 Sub stabilizer
20 Replica of a famous ship	69 Kind of house	38 Numerical prefix
23 " —, two, buckle my . . ."	DOWN	40 Utah range
24 Brazilian natives	1 — of Gilead	41 Make public
25 Connelly et al.	2 Pelvic bones	46 Spain's pride of 1500's
26 John —	3 Susan, e.g.	47 Cry of contempt
31 Lion —	4 Thumb through a book	48 Golf cup
36 Pastry worker	5 De Valera	51 Eye swellings:
37 Tree	6 Winterbound	52 Disrupt
38 Mexican fare	7 Tucker out	53 Moon arc
39 Mass. flower	8 Come forth	54 Greek goddess
42 Colonist's greeter	9 Civet	55 Certain Jack's need
43 Cuckoo	10 Writer Beotley	56 Burden
44 Kind of effect	11 Fuss	57 Irritate
45 Letters	12 Thine, in Paris	58 Curved molding
46 Mass. cape	13 Hypothetical force	59 South Charlie
47 "Mastic brothers' name"	21 — Gatos	60 Immanuel of philosophy
48 Flight-board shipr.	22 Founded: Abbr.	

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## WEATHER

	C	F		C	F		
ALGARY.....	26	68	76-1	MARID.....	23	84	Cloud
AMSTERDAM.....	17	82	Cloud	MILAN.....	27	81	Cloud
ANKARA.....	20	68	Light Rain	MONTREAL.....	26	87	Cloud
ANTWERP.....	21	89	Fair	MOSCOW.....	26	87	Cloud
BEIRUT.....	29	51	Cloud	MUNICH.....	21	71	Cloud
BERGAMO.....	19	86	Fair	NEW YORK.....	20	80	Sun
BRISBANE.....	21	89	Fair	NOTRE DAME.....	20	80	Cloud
BRUSSELS.....	15	84	Cloud	OSLO.....	14	57	Rain
BUDAPEST.....	27	81	Fair	PARIS.....	19	86	Cloud
BUEENOW.....	22	89	Fair	PRAGUE.....	26	87	Cloud
CAIRO.....	25	79	Fair	ROME.....	20	08	Cloud
COPENHAGEN.....	17	62	Rain	SOFA.....	30	26	Cloud
CUNTING.....	22	89	Fair	STOCKHOLM.....	20	80	Cloud
DUBLIN.....	11	57	Rain	TEHRAN.....	24	52	Sun
FRANKFURT.....	14	87	Cloud	TEL AVIV.....	20	80	Cloud
GENOVA.....	20	89	Cloud	TRIPOLI.....	20	80	Cloud
HAMBURG.....	20	89	Cloud	VENICE.....	29	84	Cloud
HONGKONG.....	20	71	Cloud	VIENNA.....	26	79	Rain
KHARTOUM.....	20	89	Cloud	WAWA.....	25	75	Cloud
LATVIA.....	20	89	Light Rain	WASHINGTON.....	23	84	Rain
LIV PALMA.....	27	72	Cloud	ZURICH.....	22	72	Cloud
LONDON.....	15	84	Cloud				
LOS ANGELES.....	24	74	Hazy				

\*Yesterday's readings at U.S. Canada  
 at 1700 GMT, others at 1500 GMT.

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GUESS WHAT, DADDY? FINE! I CALLED AND I TOLD MRS. SIMONS TO COME TO HER PLACE TOMORROW NIGHT.

THAT'S FINE, DADDY. BUT THERE ARE ANY OTHERS ELSE?

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*By John McPhee. Farrar, Straus & Giroux. 231 pp. \$7.95.*

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

"THE Curve of Binding Energy" is the 11th and latest of those remarkable reports from Moscow that have been translated with pleasing frequency in the pages of The New Yorker; then make their way into book form and demand to be re-read. Except this time the experience of dipping so is not as exhilarating as usual. For instead of exploring the depths of a hitherto relatively shallow subject—as he has done in an inter-planetary rocket story that was to be as large as a city, building and propelled by shock waves from a series of atomic explosions—a project that had the support of no less than Niels Bohr, Harold Urey, Curie, Lemaître, Hans Bethe and Werner von Braun, among others (and a project that was to be the implementation of the limited-test-ban treaty of 1963).

so often in his previous books—Mr. McPhee has brought us a frightening message of potential doom. This time he has explored the world of a theoretical physicist named Theodore B. Taylor. It is Dr. Taylor's main professional concern at the moment to convert the rubble he's belatedly built up with the growing availability of fissionable nuclear material and declassified technical know-how. It is now not only feasible for almost any country in the world to fabricate an atomic bomb, but it is also possible for smaller groups of individuals to do so. Indeed, in Dr. Taylor's highly competent judgment, it is not inconceivable that a single person could put together an atomic weapon in the privacy of his home laboratory. And what with everything else there is to worry about these days, Dr. Taylor's paper on "The Bomb" seems to carry an intolerable additional burden to have to take on.

still, for all the gloom it purveys. "The Curve of Binding Energy" should not be passed over. For one thing, it is irresistibly timely. It was published almost simultaneously with India's recent detonation of an atomic device. So it makes a valuable contribution to the international discussion of what this event has understandably aroused. For if Dr. Taylor's views represent one extreme of the spectrum of opinion, Mr. McPhee's painstaking elucidation of them helps to clarify other positions in the debate, including the opposing view that for a single person to fabricate a nuclear bomb would be "all the potential of a small Manhattan Project."

For another thing, Mr. McPhee's book is more than an elucidation of one scientist's extreme alarm. It is also a profile of Dr. Taylor himself. And Dr. Taylor is, to say the least, an interesting figure. In 1949, he

ed to any of the languages spoken in surrounding countries, and "the unearthly intelligence of" Teller, Wigner, Szilard, and Neumann-Hungarians all."

Finally, "The Curve of Binding Energy" unintentionally supplies a means for defusing its explosive argument: At least it does for a reader who is psychologically inclined. For one can not help noting that Taylor has already been obsessed with explosives. As a boy, "he enjoyed putting potassium chlorate and sulfur under Mexico City street cars. There was a flash, and terrific bang." As a Cal Tech student, he liked to plant loud but harmless nitrogen iodide bombs in the keyholes of the doors of friends who were of the "practical" variety. As a physicist, he designed better fission bombs and dreamed of using transcontinental tunnels to provide an alternative to the inefficiencies of jet flight.

doctoral exams at the California Institute of Technology to designing more efficient fission bombs at Los Alamos; among them were Davy Crockett, "which is to have the lightest and smallest fission bomb ever made," and the Super Orally Bomb, according to Mr. McPhee. "The largest-yield fission bomb that has ever been exploded anywhere."

Later he undertook the design

"He would admit to a pure fascination with nuclear explosives," Mr. McPhee reports. "fascination wholly on an intellectual level, and not a practical application." Maybe so, but one cannot help thinking no wonder that in Dr. Taylor's maturity he is obsessed with the setting of people building an atom bomb, the desperate cogency of his reasoning and the clarity with which Mr. McPhee has illustrated it. Is at least one major problem on the side of those who disagree with Dr. Taylor and argue that he has obsessed James Schlessinger Bond far more a real one. Or, that, as James Schlessinger put it, when he was chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, "a self-respecting ambitious terrorist has better things to do than take nuclear material and construct homemade atomic bombs

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# BRIDGE

**—By Alan Truscott**

A recurring headache for standard bidders is the rebid problem that arises when the opening bid is one diamond and the response is two clubs. If the opener has a minimum hand he has various options—and on occasion all of them are unsatisfactory.

Consider the North hand shown in the diagram. Some players might pass. Some might bid one spade, following the old rule that prescribes "the suit below the lowest." Some might bid one heart, which is rather better; responder will bid spades if he can, so the opener can bid diamonds on the next round and touch all bases.

It is a close question whether or not the king should be cashed before leading to the jack. The declarer made the right decision as the cards lie by playing low toward the dummy. He was then able to take four more diamond tricks ending in the dummy.

There were now eight tricks in view, and the ninth was developed by an end play. The dummy's nine was led and East put up the ace. Another spade was led and South took the trick with the ace and followed with the queen. West had saved two clubs so had to concede a club trick at the finish when South led the

But most players, especially those who do not bid four-card major suits, would bid one diamond. They are then in trouble after a response of two clubs. A two no-trump rebid would wrongly suggest a balanced hand with 13-15 points. Add of two spades to the hearts would be a false promise of extra strength and length in diamonds, although West heard jack dummy would have made the last trick in that suit.

Note that East was at fault in the defense. He should have played low on the club lead from dummy, and allowed West to take the king and exit with the spade jack. As long as West has preserved his heart jack, the declarer is then helpless.

The third alternative is to lie about the diamond suit, by bidding two diamonds, an action that guarantees five cards in the suit and strongly suggests six.

This was the choice made by North on the deal shown.

South made a risky bid of two no-trump on the second round, instead of raising routinely to three diamonds, and his partner, full of trust in his dummy play, carried on to the no-trump game.

Eleven high-card points in each hand are normally enough for a game contract at a low level, and East won the bidding.

South won with the king and ran the heart ten to win the third trick.

With this diamond combination

WEST	EAST
♠ J2	♠ 10865
♥ A532	♥ K73
♦ Q	♦ 10653
♣ K105543	♣ A2

	SOUTH
	♠ KQ4
	♥ 109
	♦ K842
	♣ Q87

North	and South	were vulnerable.	
North	East	South	West
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
2 ♠	Pass	2 N.T.	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart two.

...the fact that the *in vitro* and *in vivo* results are in good agreement, and that the *in vivo* results are in good agreement with the results of the *in vitro* studies.







